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Disgruntled Republicans Use Buchanan to Send A New Warning to Bush

By E. J. Dionne Jr. and John E. Yang... WASHINGTON — Despite President George Bush's victories in Republican primaries in Georgia, Maryland and Colorado, voters again used the candidacy of Patrick J. Buchanan to express strong disenchantment with the status quo and gave him enough support to carry on his campaign of protest.



President Bush getting a good-bye kiss from his wife, Barbara, as he left the White House Wednesday for a campaign trip.

It's Tsongas and Clinton (and Brown)

By Thomas B. Edsall and Dan Balz... WASHINGTON — Paul E. Tsongas, showing strength beyond New England, has won the Maryland and Utah primaries, while Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas scored a decisive victory in the Georgia primary.

Congress Warns Baker Over Aid for Truce Forces

Legislators Say the U.S. Already Pays Too Much For UN Peacekeeping... By Don Oberdorfer... WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has been warned in sharp terms that Congress may not fund large increases in United Nations peacekeeping activities in Cambodia, Yugoslavia and other places where diplomats have been striving to stop fighting.

Kiosk

China Avoids UN Criticism

GENEVA (AFP) — The United Nations Human Rights Commission decided Wednesday to shelve a resolution condemning China for human-rights abuses.

Britain Moves to Grant African Asylum From Germany

By Marc Fisher... BERLIN — The British government has given a Sudanese man who fled anti-foreigner attacks in Germany temporary permission to stay in London because he has a "well-founded fear of persecution in Germany."

Algeria Outlaws Islamic Front

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... ALGIERS — A judge ordered the dissolution of Algeria's Islamic Salvation Front on Wednesday, nearly two months after it was deemed almost certain victory in parliamentary elections.



101 DEAD IN MINE BLAST IN TURKEY — Women waiting Wednesday for news of relatives missing after a coal mine explosion in Kozlu, Turkey. The bodies of 101 miners have been recovered, while 150 were missing and feared dead. Page 2.

French Diet Redux: Hold the Foie Gras

By Marian Burros... NEW YORK — After news reports in the last few months that the French eat as much fat as Americans yet have about half the number of heart attacks, sales of red wine and foie gras soared in the United States.

Elite Schools' Fiscal Woes Wither the Ivy

By Anthony DePalma... NEW YORK — With their accumulated power and privilege, the eight institutions of the Ivy League long have stood apart from most other colleges and universities in the United States.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and notices, including 'PEOPLE', 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES', and 'IMMIGRATION CANADA'.

# Famine Risk in '93, Russian Envoy Says

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The former Soviet republics will most likely get through this winter without any famine but disruptions in planting this spring could lead to serious shortages next year, according to Russia's new ambassador to Washington.

"I don't think that this year famine is the real menace," said Vladimir N. Lukin during an interview in the Russian Embassy. "Of course, in some parts the situation in foodstuffs will be difficult, but I am sure that we will survive until the new harvest."  
Mr. Lukin, 59, said he was much more concerned about next winter. "First, everything depends on the Almighty whether it will be a good harvest," he said.  
"Second it will depend on whether we succeed in implementing our agrarian reform — in a situation in which our agricultural industry is in crisis. I am afraid that this harvest will not be matched by appropriate preparations and that is frankly why I consider the next year the most difficult."  
Mr. Lukin, who served as the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Russian Parliament before assuming the post of the first Russian ambassador in the United States since 1917, said that such concerns underscored the need for Russia and the United States to cooperate in organizing technical and humanitarian assistance to the former Soviet Union.  
While he repeatedly expressed thanks for aid that Washington has

provided, and blamed Russia for many of the failures in getting assistance to the right places at the right time, he nevertheless made it clear that unless the United States and the West did more to support the emerging democracies of the Commonwealth of Independent States, they would turn to other countries, like Iran, for help.

"We have to make many choices," said Mr. Lukin, who speaks good English thanks to his 19 years of work as an analyst at the U.S.A.-Canada Institute. "We would prefer to do it with the United States because we consider it the first democracy. But we should look for some alternatives if it is not possible."  
Mr. Lukin said that "the understandable desire to get anything from anybody" could lead to "undesirable connections." Therefore, he said, the question of supporting Russia and other reform-minded republics cannot be looked at by the West from a narrow security, or economic, perspective.  
Rather, he said, it has to be looked at more broadly from the perspective of supporting the spread of democracy around the globe, as well as the security of "Western civilization."  
"If the United States does not do something very effective," he said, "not only for Russia but with this whole Eurasian area, the political leadership would be reproached for a lost historical opportunity, and strategic opportunity to create a combined military, economic, social and political common space in which democracy can live."



Relatives of a man killed by cross fire in fighting between Armenians and Azerbaijanis mourning Wednesday after his burial in Agdam.

## Ex-Soviet Army Resumes Pullout From Armenian Area

Agence France-Press  
AGDAM, Azerbaijan — Military helicopters resumed airlifting troops of the former Soviet Army out of Nagorno-Karabakh on Wednesday after the pullout was suspended because of an attack on withdrawing forces.  
The helicopters, escorted by Mi-24 helicopter gunships, were flying in and out of this border town east of the embattled Armenian-dominated enclave, which is part of Azerbaijan. They were resuming an operation begun Sunday to evacuate men and material of the 366th Regiment from Stepanakert, Nagorno-Karabakh's main town.  
Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of Commonwealth of Independent States armed forces, ordered the evacuation halted Tuesday after an army sergeant was killed in an Armenian attack on the withdrawing troops.  
The pullout resumed after a Commonwealth military helicopter carrying wounded Armenian civilians was downed Tuesday with the loss of six lives. Thirty-one people survived, Tass said. Armenians blamed Azerbaijanis for the attack.

## In a Croat Cemetery, Ethnic Hatred Row by Row

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service  
VUKOVAR, Croatia — For a grasp of the miseries that have befallen Yugoslavia, few places are more powerful than the cemetery outside this devastated town.  
In December 1944, soldiers of the Bulgarian Army who died fighting the retreating Nazi troops were the first to be brought to the graveyard on the outskirts of Vukovar. Now, nearly 50 years later, it has become the final resting place of some of the victims of the latest battle for this town.  
Under a plateau of wintry mud, the bodies of more than 900 men, women and children lie shoulder to shoulder in plastic body bags, each marked by a crude cross of rain-stained wood.  
The crosses are the only memorial to the siege in the fall that made Vukovar perhaps the most brutal battleground of the civil war between Serbs and Croats, the two largest ethnic groups in Yugoslavia.  
The graves also stand as a stark reminder of the bitterness of ethnic hatreds, suppressed by decades of communist rule, that have exploded after the collapse of communism across Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.  
Beyond the graveyard, there is little but

the town's Croatian defenders surrendered to their Serbian-led attackers on Nov. 18, but it is only now that the scope of the disaster has begun to sink in.  
Forensic scientists who came to Vukovar from Belgrade to help identify the dead say at least 2,000 bodies were pulled from the ruins. A report in January by Helsinki Watch, a human-rights group, said survivors in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, had compiled a list of 3,000 other people who are still missing from Vukovar.  
Of these, several hundred are known to be prisoners of the Serbian-led Yugoslav Army, whose artillery spearheaded the attack on the town. But many others on the list are almost certainly dead.  
Yugoslav military commanders in Vukovar say large numbers of bodies remain unrecovered in the rubble.  
Others may have been victims of the summary executions by both sides that were reported to be rife at the height of the fighting, and whose bodies were thrown into the Danube or tossed into unmarked pits.  
Whatever the final toll, there is a numbness now among those who survived the fighting, a sense of bewilderment that matters spun so completely out of control.  
"Even those who lived through it can hardly believe that it happened," said Major Tihomir Nikolic, 41, a psychologist in the Yugoslav Army.  
At the Vukovar hospital, partly functioning again now after it too came under fire, Major Nikolic said. "Perhaps the best thing we could do now is to leave the city just as it is, so that future generations can see the consequence of giving in to people's most irrational urges."

## 101 Miners Are Dead In Turkey

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service  
ANKARA — A methane gas explosion deep underground at a state-run Turkish coal mine left 101 miners dead Wednesday, and rescue workers said they had abandoned hope for 150 believed still trapped in the country's worst mining disaster.  
Officials at Kozlu, in the Black Sea coal-mining area of Zonguldak, 275 kilometers (170 miles) northwest of Ankara, said that 101 bodies had been recovered and that 75 miners had been injured.  
"The whole nation is mourning," said Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, who traveled to the town where the explosions at around 3 P.M. on Tuesday transformed the Idrishan mine into a firestorm of toxic gas.  
Mine union officials said they had no definitive way of counting the number of men trapped in the mine, except for tallying the number of missing miners' lamps.  
"The passages were full of bodies as we ran for the upper levels," one of the injured survivors, Salih Yanik, told Reuters.  
"We heard a noise like a rushing wind," he said after being trapped four hours underground.  
The explosion filled other shafts of the 560-meter-deep (1,840-foot) mine with toxic gases. Rescue officials said they were focusing on sealing off galleries filled with carbon monoxide gases rather than digging in to debris to look for survivors.  
The mine is in an area where low-quality coal has been produced for 150 years and the mines have sunk deeper and become more expensive. Since 1945, 107 people have died in five mine accidents.  
Despite Turkey's poor record in mine safety, officials at the Kozlu mine insisted that highly efficient equipment had been installed to detect methane buildup. On Tuesday night, however, the gas buildup was reportedly so rapid there was no time for automatic detectors to signal the danger.  
"Methane gas concentration in the pit had increased rapidly in 15 seconds and the blast occurred before the detector alarm could sound," said the mine union leader, Semsiz Denizler.  
A senior government official, Omer Barutcu, said that "modern technology was being used" and that no fault had been found with safety precautions.  
Ozer Otcer, general manager of the state Coal Board, said: "We have entered most parts of the pit, but fires may be raging in other parts. We are building walls in places where we have abandoned hope of survival. There may also be explosions."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Honecker Is 'Faking,' Germany Says

ANN ARBOR (Reuters) — The German government said Wednesday that Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, was feigning illness, and it pressed Russia to do all it could to return him to Germany for trial.  
"There are signs that Honecker is faking," said the government spokesman, Dieter Vogel. Chile's foreign minister, Enrique Silva Cimma, quoted a medical report from Moscow saying that Mr. Honecker did not have cancer. "The general state of the patient is completely satisfactory," the report said. "He has no pain."  
Mr. Honecker, 79, left a Moscow hospital Tuesday and returned to the Chilean Embassy, where he was given refuge in December. Germany wants him extradited to face trial on manslaughter charges in connection with shoot-to-kill orders he gave guards at the Berlin Wall.

### Truce Starts to Calm Somali Fighting

NAIROBI (AP) — A day after clan leaders pledged to observe a ceasefire that they ignored for more than two weeks, only small arms fire was reported Wednesday in Somalia's embattled capital, Mogadishu.  
"It is calmer today," said a relief official in radio contact with colleagues in Mogadishu. "Of course that does not mean there isn't the usual random firing."  
On Tuesday, the interim president, Ali Mahdi Mohammed and his rival, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, pledged to take immediate steps to observe a cease-fire brokered by the United Nations that was agreed to Feb. 14. The accord aimed to end a battle that has killed or wounded more than 30,000 people — mostly women and children — since Nov. 17. Hundreds of thousands have fled to the countryside and are without adequate food or water.

### FBI Is Investigating Bush Drug Aide

WASHINGTON (WP) — The FBI is conducting an inquiry into the handling of more than \$63,000 in surplus campaign funds from the unsuccessful 1990 re-election bid of Bob Martinez, then governor of Florida and now President George Bush's director of national drug control policy, according to informed sources.  
Mr. Martinez was questioned by the FBI two weeks ago about his decision to send two checks amounting to \$63,644 to the Florida Republican Party on Feb. 30. Accompanying the checks was a letter, carrying an Executive Office of the President letterhead, in which Mr. Martinez wrote that it was his hope the funds would "be used for the purpose of getting Florida citizens to support George Bush and Dan Quayle for re-election in 1992."  
Sources said one part of the inquiry was aimed at determining whether Mr. Martinez might have violated U.S. election law limiting contributions to \$1,000. But sources said agents also questioned the role of his former campaign manager, J. M. (Mac) Stipanovich. A state prosecutor in Tallahassee, Florida, is conducting his own investigation into the matter after allegations that Mr. Stipanovich had initially sought to convert some of the funds to his personal use, sources said.

### U.S. Having a Record Warm Winter

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina (AP) — The winter of 1991-92 may be the warmest on record in the United States, according to the National Climatic Data Center.  
The agency said the season's average temperature for the 48 contiguous states was 36.57 degrees Fahrenheit (2.7 centigrade). The warmest winter was that of 1953-54, at 36 degrees Fahrenheit. The records go back 97 years.

### For the Record

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel regained consciousness Wednesday, but remained in critical condition after suffering a heart attack. He is 78 years old. (AP)  
Work resumed in Niamey and other Niger towns Wednesday after union leaders called off a general strike and the government said mutinous soldiers would return to barracks. Shops, banks and government offices opened again and cars and cabs jammed the dusty streets after two days of a strike called to protest against military threats to the country's fragile democracy. (AFP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Ramadan Begins for Many Muslims

MANAMA, Bahrain (AFP) — Millions of Gulf Arabs and other Muslims began observing Ramadan on Wednesday.  
For most Gulf and Arab states Ramadan began Wednesday after religious officials there said they had sighted the crescent moon marking the start of the month in which the Koran was revealed to the Prophet Mohammed. Muslims elsewhere, including those in Malaysia and other Asian countries, were expected to start fasting Thursday or Friday.  
Belgium will postpone putting into effect a regulation that would require drivers to use their headlights in the daytime, the Transport Ministry said. The rule was to have gone into effect in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on Oct. 1, but will be put off because the Dutch government has not yet decided on the measure. Traffic experts say daylight use cuts road accidents by 10 percent. (Reuters)

British Rail began offering compensation on Wednesday to long-suffering passengers for delays and cancellations. A new "passenger's charter" offers vouchers for future travel if trains are canceled or are late by more than one hour. (Reuters)  
At least 46 people were murdered in Rio de Janeiro during the four days of Carnival. Brazilian press reports said Wednesday. But violent crime decreased sharply this year compared to last year's Carnival, when 157 people met violent deaths, 74 of them murdered. (AFP)

## The Weather



Region	Today	Tomorrow
North America	Clouds will gray the Great Lakes region much of the time through Sunday, and Friday will be rainy. Rain will affect the Southeast on Friday. Plans through begin on Saturday in New York City. California will be cloudy with cool weather Friday.	Springlike warmth will continue over Western and Central Europe. Friday will be rainy. Few showers will occur in London Friday and again late Sunday. Plans through Berlin will have dry weather each day. Turkey will have cool, snowy weather Friday.
Europe	Clouds will gray the Great Lakes region much of the time through Sunday, and Friday will be rainy. Rain will affect the Southeast on Friday. Plans through begin on Saturday in New York City. California will be cloudy with cool weather Friday.	Springlike warmth will continue over Western and Central Europe. Friday will be rainy. Few showers will occur in London Friday and again late Sunday. Plans through Berlin will have dry weather each day. Turkey will have cool, snowy weather Friday.
Asia	Central and southern Japan will be only and showery Friday, then sunny and bright on Saturday. Friday will be cold in Seoul. It will turn milder Saturday with some showers. Clouds will persist in Hong Kong. The weekend may be rainy.	

City	Today	Tomorrow	City	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	19.56	11.52	Beijing	7.44	9.48
Ankara	7.27	7.27	Bombay	27.70	32.70
Athens	18.84	9.48	Bangkok	27.70	32.70
Bangkok	27.70	32.70	Beijing	7.44	9.48
Berlin	14.27	11.52	Bombay	27.70	32.70
Bombay	27.70	32.70	Buenos Aires	27.70	32.70
Buenos Aires	27.70	32.70	Calcutta	27.70	32.70
Calcutta	27.70	32.70	Cairo	18.84	9.48
Cairo	18.84	9.48	Caracas	27.70	32.70
Caracas	27.70	32.70	Chengde	14.27	11.52
Chengde	14.27	11.52	Chongqing	18.84	9.48
Chongqing	18.84	9.48	Dhaka	27.70	32.70
Dhaka	27.70	32.70	Hankou	14.27	11.52
Hankou	14.27	11.52	Harbin	14.27	11.52
Harbin	14.27	11.52	Hong Kong	27.70	32.70
Hong Kong	27.70	32.70	London	14.27	11.52
London	14.27	11.52	Los Angeles	14.27	11.52
Los Angeles	14.27	11.52	Manila	27.70	32.70
Manila	27.70	32.70	Medan	27.70	32.70
Medan	27.70	32.70	Moscow	14.27	11.52
Moscow	14.27	11.52	Mumbai	27.70	32.70
Mumbai	27.70	32.70	Nairobi	27.70	32.70
Nairobi	27.70	32.70	Shanghai	14.27	11.52
Shanghai	14.27	11.52	Singapore	27.70	32.70
Singapore	27.70	32.70	Taipei	27.70	32.70
Taipei	27.70	32.70	Tokyo	14.27	11.52
Tokyo	14.27	11.52	Yokohama	14.27	11.52

## Germany Ponders Wisdom of Ban on 'Soft' Drugs

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service  
BONN — A German judge has set off a national debate by ruling that laws against the possession of marijuana and hashish are unconstitutional.  
Leaders of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition have condemned the decision, but many senior opposition figures have endorsed it. A ruling from the highest court in Germany is expected later in the year.  
The decision was handed down last week by Wolfgang Ibsch, an appeals court judge in the northern city of Lübeck. The case concerned a woman who had been sentenced to two months in prison for possession of 1.12 grams (0.04 ounce) of hashish.  
In his decision, Judge Ibsch appraised the dangers of alcohol and ruled that keeping alcohol legal while banning hashish and marijuana violated the constitutional provision guaranteeing all citizens equality before the law. He also said it violated a provision guaranteeing personal freedoms that do not infringe on the rights of others.  
"The physical effects of cannabis use are relatively limited," Judge Ibsch wrote. He cited a German medical study that concluded that smoking one or two joints of marijuana a day was harmless, "or at a minimum, less dangerous than the daily consumption of alcohol or 20 cigarettes."  
Conservative politicians quickly criticized the ruling.  
Johannes Gerster, a leading member of Parliament from Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said legalizing hashish and marijuana would be "capitulation to criminality."  
Another Christian Democratic member of Parliament, Rolf Oldrog, accused Judge Ibsch of using his post to pursue a "left-socialist political agenda."

But an unexpected number of elected officials have welcomed Judge Ibsch's decision. Some, including the justice minister in the state of Lower Saxony, Heidi Ahm-Merk, said they themselves had used hashish.  
A leading Social Democratic member of parliament, Gudrun Schaich-Walch, told the newspaper Bild am Sonntag that "the drug policy we have been following is a failure."  
She said Germany should adopt a drug policy like that of the Netherlands. More than 2,000 Dutch coffee shops offer marijuana and hashish for sale. The trade is regulated by the government, and about half the marijuana sold in the coffee shops is grown in local greenhouses.  
Support for Judge Ibsch's decision has come from many state capitals. In Germany, states are responsible for most police and judicial functions.  
"It is high time to take cannabis products out of the zone of illegality," said Christiane Krajewski, the health minister of Saarland.  
The interior minister of Saarland, Friedl Laepfle, who is responsible for justice, said, "I would look positively on any policy that decriminalizes the use of soft drugs."  
In Lower Saxony, which borders the Netherlands, Social Welfare Minister Walter Hiller said it was "a dumb argument" to assert that hashish or marijuana use normally leads to the use of more dangerous drugs. He said that even if the substances remained illegal, they should be "unofficially tolerated."  
Even if Germany's high court rules that current drug laws are constitutional, the political debate over legalization is likely to continue. Officials in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia said over the weekend that they would submit a bill to the German parliament to legalize the possession of small amounts of hashish and marijuana. Leaders of several other states said they would support the proposal.

## ASYLUM: Britain Moves to Shelter African Who Fled Anti-Foreign Violence in Germany

(Continued from page 1)  
Asylum-seekers' hostel in Western Germany after filing an asylum claim.  
But after his hostel in Goslar was attacked several times by rightist extremists, including an incident in which a friend of the man was slashed in the neck, the Sudanese man fled in December, said Sohal Ghelani, a lawyer in the London firm that is representing the refugee.  
"The German police said they couldn't do anything to protect the hostel," Mr. Ghelani said. "Germany seems unable to protect these people. Of course there is racism in

Britain as well, but in Germany it's particularly bad."  
The Sudanese refugee, said a Home Office spokesman, Saundra Paul, "seems to have a well-founded fear of persecution in Germany, and we will investigate his well-founded fears."  
The spokeswoman said that the Sudanese man would be held in detention during the investigation and that he would be sent back to Germany if Britain does not decide to grant him asylum. She declined to say whether British officials would be sent to Germany to investigate.  
In a similar case, Britain sent a

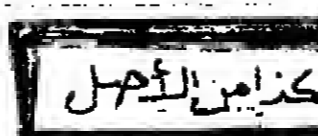
Lebanese woman and her four children back to Germany in January after concluding that Germany was a safe country for them. The woman's husband had remained behind to work in Germany while his wife and children sought refuge in Britain.  
"The woman felt her children were threatened by Nazi thugs both in and outside of school," said Martin Perrowe of the London law firm Wynns Stanley Burgess, which represented the Lebanese woman. "The children had been intimidated and physically attacked, and after their hostel was attacked, the residents were advised to form self-defense groups."  
The Home Office spokesman said that the woman was deported back to Germany because she had been in Germany for two years and "in general, we consider Germany a safe country."  
The German Foreign Ministry referred questions about the British asylum cases to the Interior Ministry. The Interior Ministry referred questions to the Federal Office for the Recognition of Refugees. A spokesman for that office said there was no record of any asylum-seekers leaving Germany for other countries.  
The German government has repeatedly assured asylum-seekers that it is doing everything possible to protect them.  
Government figures counted 2,074 attacks on foreigners, many of them refugees, last year. Although media coverage of the wave of attacks has virtually ceased in recent weeks, parliament sources in Bonn said that the violence has continued at similarly high levels.

Solution to Puzzle of March 4

ACROSS	23 Weather satellite	42 Atlys	5 Chairman
1 Rascal	24 Made tracks	43 Avoids	6 Mich. college or city
5 Garden favorite	25 Stadium sections	44 Friendly	7 Seasons
11 Outcry	26 Turmoil	45 Dunce or garnet	8 Persea or poon
12 Cupboard	27 Single unit	46 Resort	9 The Begleys
14 Dae	28 Afflicted	47 Schoolman's deg.	10 Abrogate
15 Fortunata	29 In a lascivious way	48 Breakfast food	11 Honor
17 — in (enclose)	30 Morgan farm	49 Delles	12 Grand
20 Break	31 Delles	50 Evangeline's home	13 Annual
21 Bury person in Mar.	32 Gunshot	51 Pop	14 Entertainment
22 Entrance for Clamantire's dad	33 The Orient	52 Begin to complete a space trip	15 Rank of Charles or Andrew

DOWN

1 Mora offensive	32 Fallen stars
2 Hansom	33 Propelled a wherry
3 Tatar Strait leader	34 Esculpates
4 "Water Lilies" painter	35 Sidesteps
5 Resource	36 Opine
6 Native of NE Siberia	37 Bored and trapped
7 Wrote some notes	38 Helen of Troy's mother
8 Wooten fabric	39 Deteriorate
9 Clarinet's relative	40 Cutting remark



Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including "7 Weeks To Pay for", "Europe Vee S. Genero", "Dennis, Oscar and", "Autob", and "Bella Club".

# UN Seeks to Use Iraqi Assets To Pay for War-Related Costs

**By Paul Lewis**  
*New York Times Service*

**UNITED NATIONS.** New York — The United States and the other four permanent members of the Security Council are considering using Iraqi assets that were frozen abroad to pay for humanitarian supplies and the destruction of Baghdad's most dangerous weapons, and to start compensating victims of the invasion of Kuwait, according to diplomats.

Iraq's assets abroad are thought to total about \$5 billion. The amount in the United States is about \$500 million, according to recent congressional testimony by Bush administration officials.

The council has already asked Iraq to resume selling oil, its major export, under the terms of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War. The terms require that the money be handed over to the United Nations, which would then spend it on food and medicine, the elimination of Iraqi weapons and reparations to Kuwait and to individuals who suffered losses as a result of the Iraqi invasion and occupation.

Britain and France are urging the council to send an envoy to persuade Iraq to lift the trade blockade on the Kurdish region and to end military harassment of Shiite Muslims in the south.

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz is expected to meet with the Security Council here next Wednesday to explain why Iraq is refusing to destroy ballistic missile equipment and to provide further details of its armament plans.

Diplomats say the United States has proposed three ways to use Iraq's frozen assets.

The first would be a Security Council order directing that the \$1.5 billion worth of Iraqi oil that was in transit when the international embargo against Iraq was imposed be put under UN control. These assets, in the form of oil and delayed oil payments, have already been earmarked by the council for compensation payments and humanitarian aid.

Another option, officials say, would be a resolution directing the Bank for International Settlements to hand over more than \$300 million that Iraq keeps there. This cash is a deposit from which the bank settles other countries' trade accounts with Iraq.

Finally, the Security Council could order or encourage countries to unblock Iraqi bank deposits and other financial assets.

The Security Council committee overseeing sanctions against Iraq has already said that governments may unfreeze such funds at their discretion, provided they use the money to send humanitarian goods to Iraq. But the United States and the 12 European Community countries agreed not to do so in order to encourage Baghdad to accept the oil-sales plan.

For instance, although General Galvin cited Yugoslavia as an example of "regional tensions" requiring a U.S. military presence in Europe, American policymakers have shown little interest in committing American troops to a peacekeeping mission there.

General Galvin acknowledged the difficulty of identifying specific threats, telling the committee. "Threats to U.S. interests remain, but they are less clear and more diversified."

He repeated previous statements by senior Pentagon officials that the real enemy is "the uncertain" and that history provides ample reasons why it would be dangerous to withdraw to "fortress America."

"After the first World War, we developed an isolationist attitude and turned our backs on Europe," he said. "In doing so, we left behind an unstable and potentially explosive situation. History clearly shows that our military presence has a stabilizing effect on Europe while benefiting our own security."

Senator John Warner of Virginia, the committee's ranking Republican, said he agreed with General Galvin that "it is imperative that we remain there."

But he added: "We've got a burden to explain that concept in terms the layman can understand. History will help with that explanation but more is needed."

# Europe Needs GIs, U.S. General Says

**By John Lancaster**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The top American general in Europe says the United States needs to keep 150,000 troops there as a hedge against ethnic and nationalist tensions in former Warsaw Pact nations, Yugoslavia and former Soviet republics like Georgia.

"The disappearance of the Soviet threat has not brought assurance of peace and stability to Europe," the general, John R. Galvin, commander of the U.S. European Command, told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Tuesday. "Other disturbing forces have moved to the forefront."

The annual pilgrimage to Capitol Hill of the U.S. military commander for Europe comes at a crucial time this year, as the Defense Department is engaged in a strenuous effort to justify its post-Cold War plans for reduced but still-sizeable U.S. military forces.

Central to those plans is the maintenance of a substantial "forward presence" of American troops in Europe, Asia and the Gulf region.

General Galvin and senior American military officials traveling with him emphasized that in addition to providing security in Europe, U.S. forces there could be deployed elsewhere in emergencies, as they were during the Gulf War.

But as pressure mounts for a domestic peace dividend, the forward-presence strategy is proving to be a tough sell on Capitol Hill.

In simpler times, Pentagon planners could point to the armies of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact as justification for the presence of more than 300,000 American troops on European soil.

But in the absence of a Soviet threat, Pentagon strategists are in the challenging position of identifying new threats, many of them vague, without saying precisely how U.S. military forces would be used to deter them.

■ **Pact on Forces Signed**

A total of 48 nations agreed Wednesday in Vienna on new measures to limit maneuvers of land forces and tanks across Europe and on exchanges of information. The Associated Press reported.

The agreement was reached at a closed session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It aims to extend a broad swap of military information and limits on military movements to the Central Asian states of the former Soviet Union.

# Sandy Dennis, 54, Dies, Won Oscar and 2 Tonys

**By Lee A. Daniels**  
*New York Times Service*

Sandy Dennis, 54, who as a young actress in the 1960s entertained Broadway and Hollywood with performances that won her two Tony awards and an Academy Award, died Monday in Westport, Connecticut, of cancer.

Ms. Dennis, born in Nebraska and blessed with an aura of appealing fragility, came to New York at 18 and within a decade had fashioned a string of outstanding performances.

After making her movie debut in 1961 in a supporting role in "Splendor in the Grass," she won a Tony Award in 1963 for her performance as a social worker, opposite Jason Robards in "A Thousand Clowns," and a year later, she won another Tony as the slightly off-beat mistress of a tycoon, played by Gene Hackman, in "Any Wednesday."

Then, in 1966, she won an Academy Award for best supporting actress for her portrayal of Honey, the mousy, scared-of-her-own-shadow half of a young faculty couple alternately seduced and browbeaten by Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton in Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"

She also drew critical praise for her 1967 role as the idealistic schoolteacher in the film "Up the Down Staircase."

In her later roles, Ms. Dennis

was never able to match the dazzling successes of her earlier years in terms of either public acclaim or favorable reviews from critics. Where once critics had been charmed by her freshness and girl-next-door innocence, many later seemed to detect a mannered nervous quality.

Peter J. Crotty, 82, the king-maker who dominated Democratic politics in western New York as the party chairman of Erie County and who was a force in the campaigns of John F. Kennedy for president and Robert F. Kennedy for the Senate, died Tuesday in Buffalo, New York, of a heart attack.

Lalla Abla, the mother of King Hassan II, died Sunday after a long illness. Her age was not disclosed. Her son, the king, is 63. She was the wife of King Mohammed V.

Chon In Chok, 68, North Korea's deputy foreign minister, died Monday of cancer. Mr. Chon headed North Korea's delegation to talks with Japan on establishing diplomatic relations.

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**VANGUARD OF PROTEST** — A protester outside the Ministry of Defense in London on Wednesday as Britain launched the first of a four-ship class of Trident-missile-armed nuclear submarines. The protesters sang and prayed for nuclear disarmament. The \$1 billion submarine launched Wednesday, the Vanguard, is armed with 16 Trident missiles, each with up to eight warheads. With its three sister ships, the class offers a potential 13-fold increase to British nuclear firepower.

# The Killing of a Mafia Boss

## Ex-Gotti Aide Tells N.Y. Court of Chilling Preparations

**By Arnold H. Lubasch**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Salvatore Gravano, an admitted Mafia underboss, has given a detailed and chilling account of the murder of Paul Castellano and several other slayings that he said were ordered or authorized by John Gotti.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gravano, a crucial prosecution witness who turned informer four months ago, took the stand for the second day in the trial of Mr. Gotti and Frank Locascio, who are charged with murder, conspiracy and racketeering. Mr. Gotti, reputed boss of the Gambino crime family, maintained a fixed smile as he stared at his former friend and trusted aide in the tightly guarded Brooklyn courtroom.

Mr. Gravano said he and Mr. Gotti waited in a car on a Manhattan street corner while several of their associates killed Mr. Castellano, who was then the boss of the Gambino family, and his close aide, Thomas Bilotti, on Dec. 16, 1985.

"We were looking down at Sparks Steak House," he testified.

A car drew up alongside them and stopped for a red light, Mr. Gravano recalled. He said it was Mr. Castellano and Mr. Bilotti, who was driving.

He said he used a walkie-talkie to notify the gunmen up ahead. When the light turned, the car with Mr. Castellano drove through the intersection and parked in front of the steak house, Mr. Gravano said. He said four gunmen were waiting.

"The shooters ran over to them, started shooting them," Mr. Gravano testified. Mr. Castellano was shot first, he said, and then Mr. Bilotti. Then, he said, Mr. Gotti drove slowly up to the scene.

He said he noticed that Mr. Bilotti was "gone" and that they then drove back to Brooklyn.

Earlier, Mr. Gravano testified that he and Mr. Gotti participated in the Castellano murder plot for several reasons, including Mr. Castellano's greed and a fear that he might kill Mr. Gotti in a dispute over the Gambino family's ban on drug dealing.

A prosecutor, John Gleeson, elicited Mr. Gravano's testimony about meetings that he said resulted in the election of Mr. Gotti, who was a captain, to succeed Mr. Castellano as boss of the family.

Mr. Gravano said Joseph Gallo, who was the family's counselor, presided over the first meeting of Gambino captains. Mr. Gravano said he and a Gotti associate, Angelo Ruggiero, attended.

He said that Mr. Gallo told the captains that "we didn't know who killed Paul; we were investigating it."

"Was there a reason that the other captains weren't told who killed Paul and Tommy?" the prosecutor asked.

"Because there is a commission rule about killing a boss," Mr. Gravano answered, referring to the Mafia's ruling body.

"What's the penalty for killing your boss?" the prosecutor asked.

"Death penalty," the witness answered.

# Senator's A-Bomb Joke Is a Dud in Japan

**The Associated Press**

**TOKYO** — Japanese officials on Wednesday described as indiscreet and in poor taste Senator Ernest F. Hollings' comment about the atomic bombing of Japan and said they did not think the remark represented the feelings of most Americans.

Mr. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, told a group of workers in his home state on Monday that they "should draw a mushroom cloud and put underneath it: 'Made in America by lazy and illiterate workers and tested in Japan.'"

The senator called his remark a joke and said his point was to criticize recent comments by Japanese

politicians that American workers are lazy and lack a work ethic.

The chief Japanese government spokesman, Koichi Kato, said he did not think that Mr. Hollings was speaking for most Americans, and added, "A joke that uses the atom bomb cannot be said to be a good joke," the Kyodo news agency reported.

Apparently in an attempt to prevent the senator's remarks from fueling the war of words that has strained U.S.-Japan relations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sadaaki Numata, said Mr. Hollings' comment was not worthy of an official response.

"One could comment on the taste of it, but that's all I need to say," Mr. Numata said.

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**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Tougher Foe for Bush

The answer came last week and derives from the figure 31 percent. The question is: How alarmed should tolerant, optimistic Americans be about Patrick Buchanan's showing in Tuesday's presidential primaries?

Tiptoeing Around China

George Bush made a grievous error when, soon after the Beijing massacre of June 1989, he turned an accommodating face to Communist China. The Chinese repaid him with their contempt, and the U.S. Congress could only conclude that he was inexcusably soft on a government that had committed outrageous human rights abuses and was otherwise ignoring major American economic and international concerns.

Play Ball With Nintendo

"Nintendo" translates roughly as "we do the best we can, and await the results." Japan's Nintendo Company now hopes to apply that philosophy by investing \$60 million in the struggling Seattle Mariners baseball team.

Other Comment

'Front-Loaded' but Still Fuzzy

Five primaries into the 1992 presidential race, the Democrats have no clear idea who their nominee will be. This is not the way it was supposed to be. Fearful of another long, drawn-out, debilitating contest, the Democrats "front-loaded" their delegate selection process this year. They hoped this would produce an early decision.

De Klerk's Referendum

President Frederik de Klerk has put himself in an unenviable position: As his white constituency shows signs of increasing reluctance to make fundamental concessions to the black majority, he has staked his political career on a March 17 referendum on reform.



Time to Help Yeltsin and Let the IMF Help Russia

WASHINGTON — While their presidents buddled at Camp David with spotlights ablaze, the money men of the American and Russian governments held a less publicized summit meeting here last month that history may record as an important moment of change in the post-Cold War era.

By Jim Hoagland

There is new hope in Washington that Russia may not be a hopeless economic case.

Gaidar, Boris Yeltsin's abrasive young economic czar, dispel some of official Washington's deep doubts about Mr. Gaidar's improvised shock-therapy policies.

That could be the difference, Mr. Aslund argued in his meetings here, between a democratic Russia and one that turns back to dictatorship and foreign adventurism.

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From Baltic Shores to a Better World

By Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. The writer is foreign minister of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN — So far, philosophers have concentrated on interpreting the world. The point, however, is to change it. Marx was wrong in many things. But he was right about the need to change the world — for the better.

High priority will be given to supporting new democratic institutions in the formerly Communist countries. They have made great strides, but they need active support from the older democracies.

Properly Interfering, in Yugoslavia and Elsewhere

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Slowly, too slowly, the great mutation occurs. The principle of absolute national sovereignty is being overturned. It has governed international life since early in the 19th century, when the church's claim to an authority superior to that of the crown founded in the collapse of the Holy Roman Empire and the rise of the secular nation-state.

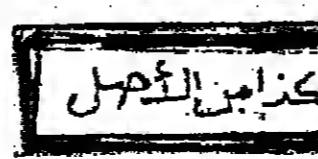
The League of Nations' economic sanctions against Italy in 1933, in relation to Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, were similar measures of international reprisal.

integration. What they have thus far done has been improvisation, but it is a start on something new.

Let's Stay In Russia's Corner

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — The growing conflict with Ukraine is threatening the Russian search for a new postimperial identity.



Expect Monkey Business After 'Loss of Structure in Society'

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Maybe Americans cannot define "political correctness" precisely, but we certainly know when it is missing. It was missing at a recent gathering of the advisory council to the National Institute of Mental Health, when the director-designate, Dr. Frederick Goodwin, mused casually on studies of aggressiveness in male monkeys. He observed that they "knock each other off" at a fierce rate, and compensate, for evolutionary reasons, by being oversexed.

Those impromptu remarks left a bit to be desired syntactically, although the meaning seems fairly clear. Dr. Goodwin was saying, as with William Golding in effect said in his novel "Lord of the Flies" — that when you strip away the civilized veneer ("the loss of structure in society"), humans can behave very much like monkeys. A shocking idea? No. A new idea? Not at all. A speculation? Of course, but a speculation which a distinguished scientist is entitled to make without having his ears pinned back.

When word of Dr. Goodwin's remarks began to circulate, the reaction in Capitol Hill was ferocious. Dr. Goodwin's superior, Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan, was soon hearing from, among others, that great congressional Poob-Bah of science, Representative John Dingell, and from Senator Edward Kennedy. The senator's credentials in ethology (the study of animal behavior) or for that matter in anthropology or any other discipline are undisclosed. Yet Mr. Kennedy did not shrink from calling Dr. Goodwin's "actions" (sic) grossly offensive... extremist and appalling.

Not many years ago, Konrad Lorenz's "On Aggression," a literate and learned popularization of ethological theory, topped the best-seller lists for months. Its primary attraction to readers was undoubtedly Dr. Lorenz's similar extrapolation from "animal" to "human" patterns of aggression. In short, upon close examination, the words that stung so many sensitive ears on Capitol Hill leave me suspecting that few really read them. Messrs. Dingell and Kennedy and other would-be sounders of unclean thought charged

at the mere echo of a few hot-button words ("inner city," "jungle," "hypersexuality") strung together in dangerous proximity. Dr. Goodwin resigned last week as head of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, expressing his dismay at "the way in which complex and important scientific issues can become so distorted... in an election year." Unfortunately, it is not just in election years. In any year, Dr. Goodwin's ordeal is a chilling lesson for those whose official positions might involve them in controversial discussion. It isn't Stalinism, but it's about as close as we come to it.

Perhaps Dr. Goodwin's real crime was to flirt with Darwinism, which necessarily involves the disconcerting idea that we, too, are animals, prone under acute stress to acts that we dismiss as "bestial" because they do not fit our human self-concept. Thus we go on insulting our furry cousins to spare ourselves self-recognition. Meanwhile, on the merits, it is Dr. Goodwin's assailants who owe the apology, not he.

The Ape in Us All

IT IS 110 years since Darwin's death, and the relationship of human beings and the apes has become not only widely known but thoroughly accepted in scientific circles. Darwin's theory of evolution saw the uncanny resemblance in anatomy, and molecular biologists today have confirmed it in DNA. The human genetic code is more than 98 percent identical to the chimpanzee code. Even to rhesus monkeys, we are as much as 94 percent genetically identical.

In the 1960s, Harry Harlow, experimenting on caged rhesus monkeys at the University of Wisconsin, showed that babies deprived of a mother grew up to be severely warped in personality, unable to fit into monkey society — and prone to random acts of violence. In the wild, rhesus monkeys live in large troops ranging from a few dozen animals to several hundred. Young males leave at puberty and live in "gangs" of other adolescent males, eventually seeking out a new troop and trying to join it. These "transitional" adolescents are often so physically violent that as many as half are killed before reaching adulthood.

In many gangs, there are always a few young males who never make it, according to studies by researchers including Mr. Harlow's student and protégé at Wisconsin, Stephen Suomi. These animals, 3 to 5 percent of the adolescent gang, will always lead troubled lives. Their fighting is not done to gain social standing but for what seems to be no reason at all. Invariably the monkey will explode in rage and rip into another animal. Such monkeys are perpetual outcasts — repeat offenders for whom there is no place in rhesus society.

What does it mean to blame aberrant behavior on "the loss of structure in society" except that such behavior is environmentally determined? That society, in short, is to blame. And what is the point of saying so, except to reiterate what innumerable social workers, sociologists, criminologists and urban reformers of every kidney say all the time? You may doubt, as I do, that tough conditions are more to blame than human nature for outbreaks of evil and cruelty, but that is beside the point. Dr. Goodwin was talking biological and ethological boilerplate, and it is curious that it should cause offense.

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Grow Your Own Food Regarding the report "Serving the Environment Through Trade Policy" (Business Finance, Feb. 22): Peter Passell writes: "European farmers use 10 times as much fertilizer and pesticides to grow a bushel of wheat as their Argentine and Australian counterparts. But thanks to subsidies and trade barriers, Europe still grows its own wheat. Long may it do so. The answer is for Europe to switch to more organic agriculture, not to import more grain. Does any country want to be dependent on another for basic foodstuffs — let alone dependent on another continent? Do we really want to see vast one-crop tracts in some parts of the world and nothing but industry in the rest? Unrestricted free trade in agricultural

products can only lead to ever-increasing specialization and energy-consuming transportation, neither of which makes environmental sense. What we need is just the opposite — more local produce, locally grown, locally sold. F. OLIVER, Penzance, England. Clear and Present Dangers Regarding the editorial "Israel: Snuck in the Past" (Feb. 21): The New York Times editorial claims to make every allowance for Israel's legitimate security worries. It does not. It ignores the increasing threat of Islamic fundamentalism, the supply of North Korean missiles to Syria, Saddam Hussein's refusal to allow the United Nations to control his vast military buildup and the fact that "homegrown" Palestinian leaders are self-confessed pawns of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Far from being stuck in the past, Israel is concerned with present dangers. LIONEL BLOCH, London. Zionism and Judaism A. M. Rosenthal would do us all a big favor if he would stop using journalism as a catch for Israel and stop equating Zionism with Judaism. Zio-

ism is a political system which, like all such systems, is not above criticism. Judaism is an ancient and honorable faith which has, through its adherents, brought incalculable benefits to the United States and the world. JAMES V. CROTTY, Parade, Portugal. Unloading on Safire Regarding the editorial "Advice for Israel's Patron" (Jan. 10) and the opinion column "Unloading on the Israelis Will Not Help Win Peace" (Jan. 10) by William Safire: Again, the Washington Post shows commendable fair-mindedness; again, William Safire shows asigmatic bias. Not a word from Mr. Safire on the continued imposition of new Jewish settlements in the West Bank; only condemnation of Palestinian realization. It won't do, Mr. Safire. Unloading on the Palestinians alone will not help win peace. The Israeli government, especially with delicate peace talks under way, must bear the lion's share of responsibility for the exacerbation of tensions. It could not be doing more to sabotage the talks. DUANE STANFIELD, Fortes, Scotland.

The King (a Role Model?) Deserves a Special Stamp

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — Here's a tip for those who have been trying to wheedle the courts into lightening up on Mike Tyson. They say, astonishingly, that Mr. Tyson is a "role model" for youngsters and that as a result he really should not go to jail for rape. Instead, they say, he should perform "community service" — an implicit admission of his guilt — and thus show the world what a good guy he really is.

But, whether fooling around with the courts? Why not go directly to the U.S. Postal Service? If the U.S. Postal Service can convey the unutterable honor of a commemorative stamp in honor of Elvis Presley, isn't Mike Tyson the next logical candidate?

Perhaps you read about Elvis and the Postal Service in the papers recently. At a press conference in the Las Vegas Hilton, the postmaster general of the United States announced that the design competition for the Elvis commemorative has been narrowed to two depictions of the king of rock and roll. One shows him as a suave youngster, the other as a suave middle-ageder. The winner will be chosen by Mr. and Mrs. Average American in a special election to be held next month in most of the country's 40,000 post offices. It's enough to make an American proud, isn't it?

Since 1987, the 10th anniversary of Elvis Presley's death and the moment of his eligibility for the Postal Service's Valhalla, untold numbers of his admirers have written untold numbers of letters demanding a commemorative stamp in his honor. At last bullied and cowed into submission, the Postal Service decided that since it couldn't beat 'em, it would join 'em. "I get asked often, 'Why Elvis?'" Anthony Frank said at his Las Vegas shindig, "and I think the outpouring of interest is a pretty good answer to that. The American people really have deep feelings for him, and he is part of our pop culture. He made a real difference in the way people look at and enjoy pop music... He broke new ground, this gentleman. Is he running for something? Maybe Elvis really was a groundbreaker when it came to rock and roll. Certainly he broke new ground in the consumption of controlled substances. Not merely was Elvis Presley one of the all-time pop-music champs, he was also a Hall of Fame junkie. Talk about 'role models!' For the age of dope, this guy was the messiah. You can read all about it in 'Elvis,' Albert Goldman's biography of same. The picture of Elvis at table is appetizing: 'Piling the sauerkraut and peas atop the potatoes, he stirs these soft foods into a thick viscous paste. Then spooning up this mush with one hand, with the other he grasps the solid foods, eating always with his bare fingers.' So too is the picture of Elvis at his toilet. His wife "was so disgusted by Elvis's lack of personal cleanliness that when she renovated their last house... she had his shower stall rigged with three spray nozzles: one for the head, one for the torso and one for the lower extremities." But Elvis objected. Taking showers was "dangerous." By the early 1960s, Mr. Goldman reports, Elvis and his retinue of good-boy buffoons "were into Dexamil, Quaalude, Percodan, Demerol and Placidyl." No, Elvis doesn't seem to have walked on the illegal side of the drug line; he "bad both the motive and the means to explore all the resources of the legal drug world." Thanks to these ministrations he was, in the later years of his life, stoned much if not most of the time. If America is going to have an Elvis stamp, let us make it in honor of the real Elvis. Here is my design. In the middle stands Elvis himself, all decked out in sequins and satins and buttons and bows. His eyes are glazed, his mouth is sag and his flesh has the texture of lard. To his side is a huge pile of pills. Above him are the words: "Elvis Presley, 1935-1977: American Role Model." Below are these: "Just Say Yes." The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Table with multiple columns listing international funds, their names, and numerical values. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'OTHER FUNDS'.

# Palestinians Detail Plan for Self-Rule, And Israelis Say No

By Barbara Crossette  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — The Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks has presented Israel with a detailed plan for self-government in the occupied territories.

The proposal calls for elections within the year and a near-total withdrawal of Israeli forces before a local government is installed. The plan is a more comprehensive version of an outline given to the Israelis during talks in January, according to Hanan Ashrawi, the spokeswoman for the Palestinians.

The initial response from Israeli negotiators was negative, because the proposal amounts to a framework for an independent Palestinian state.

"The notion of an independent Palestinian state," an Israeli negotiator, Elyakim Rubinfeld, said after a two-hour meeting with the Palestinian side at the State Department, "with all it connotes in terms of our security and national interests, is unacceptable to us."

Both sides agree that a major purpose of the Middle East peace effort, which began Oct. 29 in Madrid, is to find a formula for Palestinian self-rule. But Israeli and Palestinian negotiators were not able to begin detailed, face-to-face discussion on the issue until this week's round of talks. Earlier rounds in December and January were devoted largely to procedure.

The Palestinian plan presented to the Israelis on Tuesday includes detailed plans for setting up an elected council, complete with international observers, leading to an interim self-government with legislative functions and power over land, natural resources, water, subsoil, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and air space.



A Palestinian man passing an Israeli border policeman in East Jerusalem on the first day of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month. He had bought food to break the daily fast from sunrise to sunset.

Backers of the PLO Liberation Organization were handed a stunning defeat by Muslim fundamentalists on Wednesday in the first Chamber of Commerce elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Ramallah in 25 years, Reuters reported.

Although Ramallah has long been considered a PLO stronghold, candidates backed by the Hamas movement, an Islamic fundamentalist group, won 10 of the 11 seats on the chamber's board.

PLO nationalists said the results might have reflected frustration at the lack of progress in the peace talks. But the top vote-getter on the

Islamic list discounted the political implications, saying the elections reflected the interests of merchants.

# Democrats' Crucial Fortnight

## Spate of Contests in South and Midwest May Decide Race

By David S. Broder  
*Washington Post Service*

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — The Democratic Party calendar gods have prepared a two-week test of fire for the two front-runners, Bill Clinton and Paul E. Tsongas, a concentrated struggle that will determine who is the most electable candidate in the South and Midwest and, likely, the eventual nominee.

After the contests Tuesday in Georgia, Colorado, Maryland and four other states, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Clinton and the other three major Democratic aspirants are battling for 1,264 delegates during the next two weeks — almost 60 percent of the 2,145 needed for nomination.

Mr. Clinton, the Arkansas governor, has the geographical advantage in that half of the contests, including delegate-rich battles in Texas, Florida, Tennessee and Missouri, are in the South or bordering it.

Except for Rhode Island and his home state of Massachusetts, Mr. Tsongas, the former senator, will be fighting on unfamiliar territory and in places where Mr. Clinton has the advantage of an earlier organizational start and more endorsements.

The major battlegrounds next Tuesday will be Texas and Florida. Mr. Clinton has the same kind of establishment backing in Texas that contributed to his victory in Georgia on Tuesday. His Texas chairman, Garry Mauro, predicts that he will win more than half the popular vote and delegates.

Florida, by all estimates, may provide more of a test even though Mr. Clinton is again the favorite. A Clinton strategist noted that Florida has a history of voting for the winner of the New Hampshire primary, including the 1988 nominee, Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

## PRIMARY: It's Tsongas and Clinton (and Brown)

(Continued from page 1)

"I would say right now he's going to reassess his schedule and his campaign."  
"He's out," said a knowledgeable Democrat. The Associated Press reported late Wednesday, "They've shut down their outlying offices. Apparently they've got a \$1 million debt." Mr. Kerrey was expected to make an announcement Thursday.

Mr. Harkin also returned to Washington to meet with advisers and decide what to do next. His results in the primaries were especially disappointing: 2 percent in Georgia, the same in Colorado, 4 percent in Utah and 6 percent in Maryland.

In Georgia, with 99 percent of the precincts reported, the results were Mr. Clinton 57 percent, Mr. Tsongas 24 percent, Mr. Brown 8 percent, Mr. Kerrey 5 percent, and Mr. Harkin 2 percent.

In Maryland, with 100 percent of the precincts reported, the results were Mr. Tsongas 40 percent, Mr. Clinton 34 percent, Mr. Brown 8 percent, Mr. Harkin 6 percent, and Mr. Kerrey 5 percent.

In Colorado, with all precincts reporting, the results were Mr. Brown 29 percent, Mr. Clinton 27 percent, Mr. Tsongas 26 percent, Mr. Kerrey 12 percent, and Mr. Harkin 2 percent.

In Utah, Mr. Tsongas got 34 percent, Mr. Brown 28 percent, Mr. Clinton 18 percent, Mr. Kerrey 11 percent, and Mr. Harkin 4 percent.

"They're right: North, South, East and West."  
Referring to Mr. Clinton, he said, "They had the money, they had the endorsements. All we had was the people."

Mr. Clinton, for his part, took issue with suggestions that his victory was merely a regional triumph. "I never dreamed 60 percent was a possibility," he said.

According to exit polls, Mr. Clinton defeated Mr. Tsongas by nearly 5 to 1 among blacks in Georgia and

Mr. Dukakis also did surprisingly well on "Super Tuesday" four years ago, to the consternation of Southern legislators who had created the Southern-dominated event in hopes that it would help nominate a candidate who could carry their region in November.

Mr. Dukakis got more delegates out of Super Tuesday than anyone else by concentrating on urban and suburban areas where his Yankee roots and austere manner did not damage his appeal.

But, as Mr. Tsongas's managers are quick to point out, Mr. Dukakis had the advantage of going up against a field that included a powerful black candidate in the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and two border-state white moderates, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Senator Al Gore of Tennessee.

"To what figures to be virtually a one-on-one contest with Clinton, we can't follow the enclave strategy Dukakis used," a Tsongas campaign adviser said.

"But we will compete everywhere in hopes of getting our share of the delegates," the adviser said.

Mr. Clinton counts on a strong showing on Tuesday to carry him into the Midwest battlegrounds of Illinois and Michigan on March 17. Mr. Clinton has an organizational edge in Illinois, but recent private polling has shown both Mr. Tsongas and former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California gaining strength at Mr. Clinton's expense.

Michigan, suffering economic reversals at least as severe as New Hampshire's, also will test the competing economic messages of Mr. Tsongas and Mr. Clinton.

Among Georgia Democrats without high-school diplomas, for example, Mr. Clinton beat Mr. Tsongas by 81 to 13 percent, while Mr. Tsongas carried those with post-graduate degrees by 41 to 36 percent.

Mr. Clinton did well among voters who placed high importance on electability, experience and party loyalty. He also did well among voters who want a candidate who "cares about people like me."

But, there were danger signs as well. Among voters who placed a high priority on supporting a candidate "who has shown strength and courage in life" and those seeking a candidate who "has specific ideas," Mr. Clinton was running well below his percentage among all voters. He also did less well among the relatively small fraction of Democratic voters seeking a candidate who "will uphold family values."

In Georgia, Mr. Clinton did far better among voters who consider themselves Democrats, 64 percent, than among independents voting in the state's open primary, 45 percent, according to exit polls.

Mr. Tsongas's base of support is in many respects the opposite of Mr. Clinton's: His voters are disproportionately upscale, white, well-educated and members of the Baby-Boom generation. They tend to be environmentalists, consider the ability of the United States to compete internationally to be very important, and want a president they consider courageous.

The controversy over Mr. Clinton's draft status hurt him in Maryland, where those who viewed his actions unfavorably outnumbered those who had favorable impressions by 3 to 1, and by 2 to 1 in Georgia.

Those who were unfavorable voted overwhelmingly for Mr. Tsongas in both states. Mr. Clinton ran five points below his statewide average among veterans in Georgia.

worked on a study of seven countries that looked at the relation of heart disease and diet, said it would also be useful to compare blood cholesterol levels in France and the United States.

"The lag time between the change in fat intake and the appearance of heart disease has been seen in other cultures, including Japan," he said.

"It's also possible that the period of real deprivation in France in the '40s, would have had something of a protective effect," he said in reference to the meager food supply during and immediately after World War II.

"The French paradox is a hoax," said Dr. Jean Mayer, head of Tufts University and a nutritionist. "It's quite possible that 20 to 30 years from now the French may have as much heart disease as we do."

As for red wine, "Red wine is fine," Dr. Nestle said. "I like it."

## FAT: Maybe Red Wine Was Not the French Answer

(Continued from page 1)

satuated fat or cholesterol or both. The data also show that the use of bread, cereals, fruits, vegetables and even wine is down in France.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has kept the same data for the United States since 1909. In 1923, Americans began to consume 35 percent of their calories from fat, a figure not reached in France until 1980. In 1940, the United States reached 39 percent, the 1988 figure in France. The food supply data indicate that the American diet has exceeded 39 percent of calories from fat continuously since 1950; in 1988 it was 42 percent.

"This means," Dr. Nestle said, "we have had 40 to 50 years of a food supply at least this high in fat, compared to 3 to 5 years for France. No wonder their heart disease rates are lower."

The UN data show that the increased fat in the French diet is coming from meat, dairy products, eggs and table spreads, all high in

# Arab World Tunes In to Westernized TV Channel

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
*New York Times Service*

RIYADH — At nine every night, from Dhahran on the Gulf to Riyadh in the middle of the Saudi desert, thousands of television viewers hitherto ignore the nightly news program on Saudi television to tune into a television channel that is hared from the government-controlled airwaves.

Elsewhere in the Arab world more and more people are doing likewise, spinning the boring, censored, government-produced programs that in most Arab countries have been the only television fare since the medium was introduced to the region in the 1950s.

The object of their attention is the Middle East Broadcasting Center, known to its viewers as MBC. By all accounts, the satellite channel, owned by Saudi investors and beaming its fast-paced programs to all Arab countries from its studios in London, is gaining big audiences and wide approval.

With its thoroughly Westernized look and intensive news coverage, MBC aspires to become an Arab version of the major American

advertisers. The prize for MBC and its owners is a lucrative market of 300 million Arab viewers from Morocco to Oman.

MBC offers a full range of entertainment shows, but its biggest attraction is its news programs, which have pushed the limits of Arab press freedom. Among other things, it has become the first Arab television company to open a Jerusalem bureau.

The owners of MBC say that its Palestinian correspondents in Israel receive favorable treatment from the Israelis and that viewer interest in their reports is high.

"Israel is there and we have to deal with it," said Walid Ibrahim, one of MBC's principal owners. Mr. Ibrahim, who belongs to one of the wealthiest families in Saudi Arabia and whose sister is married to King Fahd, was interviewed in the Riyadh office of ARA International Productions, which produces a vast number of programs for Saudi and other Arab television stations and is a holding company for MBC.

visio during his days as a business administration student at Portland State University in Oregon.

"We go for the middle line," Mr. Ibrahim said. "Our belief is that the Arab citizen has the right to know the situation fully. Being based in London makes it easy for us to resist any attempt by any state to use us."

MBC employs about 200 people, most of whom are reporters, editors, camera operators and others involved in the news operation. Abdallah Masry, the London-based executive director of MBC, said in an interview that in addition to Jerusalem the company maintained bureaus in Washington, London and the main Arab countries where its programs are seen or that are big news centers, including Cairo, Riyadh, Damascus, Algiers, Amman, Jordan, Casablanca, Morocco, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, and Kuwait.

When it began beaming its signals to Saudi Arabia in September, MBC was permitted to use a regular Saudi government channel. But that privilege was withdrawn after a month. Some conservatives in the Saudi religious

and government establishment objected to its unveiled anchorwomen, its Egyptian-made romance movies and, above all, its uncensored news reports.

But Saudis were not forbidden to watch MBC. Hundreds of thousands of wealthy Saudis can pick up the station with satellite dishes, and their poorer compatriots who live close to Bahrain or Kuwait can tune in to broadcasts from those countries, where MBC is carried on the government channels.

For now, Morocco is the only other country where MBC is allowed to make conventional broadcasts. But Mr. Ibrahim says the channel expects to be authorized soon by Jordan, Tunisia and Lebanon.

There is agreement here that the project will continue to thrive in Saudi Arabia because of the tacit support of King Fahd, the king, who favors the slow but steady modernization of Saudi Arabia's deeply conservative society, has praised the station.

"It's absolutely great," said a senior government official, who described MBC as the "best friend of Saudi liberals."

# Police in Nairobi Beat Hunger Strike Supporters

By Jane Perlez  
*New York Times Service*

NAIROBI — In a continuing wave of violence in the Kenyan capital, the police on Wednesday fired tear gas and clubbed demonstrators who were protesting the "forceful" eviction from a city park of women hunger strikers.

The unrest came as the U.S. government warned that the new era of multiparty politics in Kenya was being threatened by official violence and intimidation.

The State Department said in a statement issued in Washington on Tuesday that it was "deeply concerned" by the violence and the forcible removal of the hunger strikers, who were calling for the release of political prisoners. Many

of the strikers are mothers of the prisoners.

The State Department said the violence was jeopardizing Kenya's multiparty political system, especially since opposition parties faced growing obstacles to organizing and holding rallies.

On Tuesday, heavily armed police officers firing tear gas wedged into tents in the park in central Nairobi, where the hunger strikers had been camped for four days, and beat four of the women unconscious.

Among those hurt was Wangari Maathai, a prominent Kenyan environmental campaigner and a member of one of the new opposition political parties.

onstrations on Wednesday, particularly around the central bus station, and unnerved storekeepers, who closed their shops early in the afternoon. Many city streets were sealed off by police, and tourists fled to their hotels.

President Daniel arap Moi, who reluctantly permitted the multiparty system, said on Wednesday that the hunger strikers had been misled by the opposition. He said the women "threatened the security of citizens and the nation."

The three days of police action in Nairobi followed a pattern of violence against members of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, the main opposition party.

The leader of the forum, a former vice president of Kenya,

Oginga Odinga, was stoned by supporters of Mr. Moi at a rural rally on Saturday. Armed police prevented other members of the opposition group from entering their party headquarters in various rural locations over the weekend.

The violence came as Kenya entered its third month of multiparty politics. Mr. Moi, under pressure from foreign donors and domestic critics, agreed in December to allow the formation of political parties to challenge his ruling Kenya African National Union.

Washington is watching closely how this East African nation deals with its first taste of multiparty politics in two decades.

The U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Smith Hemphstone Jr., has been outspoken in the last year about the need for Mr. Moi to open up the political process. In October, the United States was instrumental in persuading the World Bank and other donors to hold up new aid to Kenya pending political and economic change.

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# LEAGUE: Tattered Ivy

(Continued from page 1)

the university has changed its accounting methods and now includes its anticipated building maintenance costs — \$30 million a year — in its overall budget instead of in a separate account. Costs also have risen for most items, and income has not kept pace.

Mr. Scott said the university has been trying for six years to control administrative costs. But the greatest help will come from Harvard's \$4.7 billion endowment. He said the endowment brought Harvard \$208 million last year.

A sense is growing among the Ivy institutions that, after decades of expansion and free-wheeling growth, they may have grown too large to support themselves. And to complicate matters, the limited assistance that private universities get from state governments now is threatened.

As far as bureau-director level, the sources said. Party documents intended to set policy are relayed first to senior officials and then make their way down through the vast party hierarchy, usually reaching all 48 million members within a few weeks.

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory body to the government, allowed the document to be read only to members of its standing committee, the sources said.

The body's obstruction of the document reflected the views of the conference president, Li Xiannian, long an advocate of slower reform, the sources said.

However, the National People's Congress, the Chinese parliament, which is headed by Wan Li, a close associate of Mr. Deng, ordered transmission of the nearly 7,000-word document to all party members, the sources said.

Most units have passed along the document. It is the first major speech in more than two years by Mr. Deng, 87, and focuses on the need to push forward with the market-oriented reforms that Mr. Deng introduced in 1978 in an attempt to end the economic stranglehold of rigid central planning.

Change began to slow in September 1988 when Mr. Li introduced policies to curb inflation and cool the overheating economy. The changes virtually ground to a halt after the government used the army to crush pro-democracy

# China Hard-Liners, Opposing Deng, Stifle News of Call to Speed Changes

(Continued from page 1)

BEIJING — Hard-liners opposed to the latest call by the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, to speed up reform have attempted to obstruct dissemination of his speech to party members, Chinese sources said.

The refusal of some sectors of the Communist Party and the government to comply with orders to relay details of Mr. Deng's call last month for faster economic change was a rare challenge to his authority, analysts said Wednesday.

The State Council, China's cabinet, which is under the control of the hard-line prime minister, Li Peng, transmitted the document outlining Mr. Deng's speech only

demonstrations in June 1989. Elderly party hard-liners stepped in, forced the dismissal of the reformist party chief, Zhao Ziyang, and tried to reimpose orthodox Marxist ideology.

Mr. Deng rested China's commitment to change during a tour of southern Guangdong province's special economic zones in late January and early February in his first public appearances for a year.

## Prague Sets Vote On National Unity

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia will hold a general election on June 5-6 that may determine whether the country is to split into two parts. Voters will elect members of the 300-member Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils, the parliaments of the nation's two constituent regions.

The present parliaments, the first of the post-Communist era, were elected in June 1990 for two years with mandates to draw up new federal and regional constitutions. The Federal Assembly and the regional assemblies, however, are deadlocked on the issues.

Opinion polls consistently show that a large majority in both the Czech republic and Slovakia, the poorer eastern third of the country, want to remain in a common state.

كنايس النهر

HEALTH / SCIENCE

New Hope In Curbing Infant AIDS Therapy Could Block Path From Mother

By Warren E. Leary New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Researchers report advances in combating AIDS in children that offer hope for blocking transmission of the disease from mother to child and for earlier diagnosis and more effective treatment of the condition.

Animal tests that involved using high concentrations of antibodies that attack the virus that causes AIDS may offer a way to sever the pathway leading from an infected mother to her infant. An earlier variation of this therapy, which involves extracting and concentrating disease-fighting antibody proteins from donated adult blood, already has proved effective in reducing secondary infections and improving the lives of children afflicted with the disease.

And, working on the assumption that the earlier a disease is diagnosed and treated, the better the outcome, researchers have developed tests that take from many months to weeks the time it takes to tell if the baby of an infected mother is carrying the AIDS virus.

"A lot of exciting things have happened in the past year," said Dr. Rodney Hoff of the National Institutes of Health. "A number of drug trials have started, or are about to start, with children. And with some luck, we'll get some effective treatment to prolong the healthy lives of these kids."

R. Thomas C. Quinn of Johns Hopkins University also is somewhat optimistic. "There's no question there is a lot of excitement in the field of pediatric AIDS when you think of the possibility of preventing transmission. When we come up with a solution, and I'm sure we will, it will be something purely biological that we can use that will not depend upon changing human behavior to prevent transmission, as is the case with adult AIDS."

Tests are under way using AZT and other antiviral AIDS drugs in children, as are trials using treatments to counteract indirect effects, such as frequent infections, of the disease. Dr. Hoff said. Another new study involves giving AZT, or zidovudine, the first drug approved as an AIDS treatment, to pregnant women with AIDS to see if it interrupts transmission to their babies, he added.

In the United States, about 30 percent of the infants born to mothers infected with HIV, the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, also prove to be infected.

A study conducted at the University of Miami School of Medicine found that half the infants infected with the virus showed AIDS-related symptoms within their first year and that the disease killed half of those infected before the age of 3.

The Federal Centers for Disease Control says about 3,500 children have been diagnosed with AIDS, of whom more than 1,800 have died. The agency says 1,500 to 2,000 HIV-infected infants are born annually. Researchers estimate that 7,000 to 10,000 children in the country are infected with the virus.

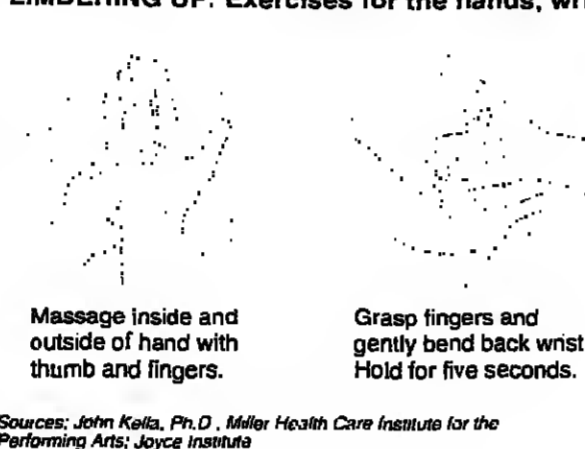
NEW studies with chimpanzees have confirmed the practicality of a proposal to shield infants from the AIDS virus by bombarding it with high doses of concentrated antibodies from HIV-positive patients.

Experiments at the New York Blood Center with chimpanzees, the only animal other than humans that can get AIDS from HIV, showed that purified doses of antibodies taken from outwardly healthy people who are infected with HIV can prevent the animals from getting the infection, even when they are exposed to large doses of the virus.

"This set the groundwork for trials on whether this approach can protect babies, and perhaps older humans, from HIV infection," said Dr. Alfred M. Prince, who directed the study. "We know this works for hepatitis B when you use huge amounts of antibody, and we hope the same is true when applied to HIV."

Choosing the Right Angles To Prevent Keyboard Injury

POSTURE Back angled backward a few degrees to widen angle between torso and thighs, increase blood flow, and reduce compression of spine. Arms relaxed and loose at sides; forearms and hands parallel to floor. Thighs at right angle to torso. Knees at right angle to thighs.



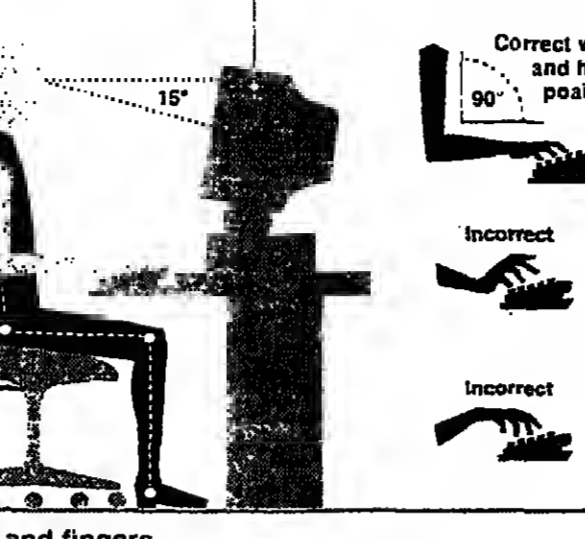
LIMBERING UP: Exercises for the hands, wrists and fingers

MASSAGE Inside and outside of hand with thumb and fingers. GRASP Fingers and thumb gently bend back wrist. Hold for five seconds.

STRETCH Gently pull thumb down and back until you feel the stretch. Hold for five seconds. CLENCH Clench fist tightly, then release, fanning out fingers. Repeat five times.

Sources: John Kella, Ph.D., Miller Health Care Institute for the Performing Arts; Joyce Institute

MONITOR Top of screen at eye level, center viewed with slight downward gaze.



LIMBERING UP: Exercises for the hands, wrists and fingers

you to adjust the height of the seat and the tilt of the back and possibly also of the seat. An adjustable table may also be necessary for people who are very tall or very short. You should be able to sit with your feet flat on the floor or a footstool.

To minimize stress, the chair should support your lower back and should swivel and roll on casters. To allow for relaxation of muscles and shifts in working postures, the seat back should be able to tilt backward to an angle of 15 degrees or more from the vertical. The desirability of arm rests is a matter of debate.

Next comes the surface on which the computer keyboard rests. When sitting properly in your chair, you should be able to type with a flat wrist. Avoid bending your wrist up or down or twisting it sideways when you type. Lift your hand to reach outlying keys instead of trying to stretch your fingers.

While typing, avoid resting your wrists on the edge of the work surface; to reduce pressure on the wrists, consider using a padded wrist-and-palm rest in front of the keyboard.

Try to avoid other potentially wrist-damaging activities when you are not typing. Dr. Dainoff cautions against moves that bend the wrist, especially if force is involved, like pushing a heavy door, opening jars, holding a telephone handset at an angle or resting your head in your hand.

Dr. Emil Pascarelli, director of ambulatory care at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center in New York, who established a hand clinic to treat injured keyboard users, said that anti-inflammatory drugs, like ibuprofen, do not seem to work well in treating work-related injuries to the wrists and hands. He also maintains that surgery should be considered a treatment of last resort.

Jane E. Brody

A Growing Plague At the Keyboard

Computer Users Chief Victims Of Latest Work-Related Disorders

NEW YORK — Work-related injuries, long the plague of those who do heavy manual labor, have become a scourge among white-collar workers, too.

Experts say hundreds of thousands of office workers are being disabled each year in an epidemic of motion-related damage to the hands and arms that is costing billions of dollars annually. The problem is expected to worsen in the current recession as businesses demand greater output from fewer employees and workers ignore symptoms for fear of losing their jobs.

Over the last decade disorders caused by movements repeated thousands of times a day, long a plague on assembly lines, have invaded the once low-risk environment of the office worker along with the computer.

Computer operators spend many hours in the same position doing the same task without breaks or variation, giving time for stressed tissues to recover. Over time, this behavior can induce crippling changes in the sensitive tissues of the wrist and hand. High rates of injury have been reported among data-entry workers, telephone operators and newspaper reporters and editors who work for many hours a day typing on a computer keyboard.

At Newsday, the Long Island and New York newspapers, for example, 40 percent of the writers and editors have reported disabling symptoms of the hand and wrist that researchers say have been caused or made worse by excessive work on computers. Similar problems have occurred at The Financial Times in London, The New York Times and Reuters.

THE disorders have many names — repetitive stress or repetitive motion injuries, cumulative trauma disorders, of which carpal tunnel syndrome is one, and most recently, work-related musculoskeletal disorders, the designation of the World Health Organization. It boils down to damage caused mainly to tissues in the hand and arm by seemingly innocuous actions repeated perhaps thousands of times each work day, from typing on a computer to cutting meat.

Some experts call it an overuse syndrome, the biological equivalent of metal fatigue. While injuries to the back remain the United States' most costly job-related hazard, damage to the wrist and hands is now the fastest growing category of worker's compensation claims.

The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons estimated in 1984 that the problem cost the United States more than \$27 billion a year in lost wages and medical care, an amount that could well have doubled by now since there has been more than a doubling in reported cases.

Dr. Marvin J. Dainoff, a psychologist who is the director of the Center for Ergonomic Research at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, has called repetitive stress injury the "occupational disease of the '90s" similar to the asbestos crisis of the 1980s.

New companies have been formed to help workers cope. There are also several hand clinics in hospitals around the country that try to rehabilitate injured workers.

At one of the Miller Health Care Institute at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center in New York, 53 white-collar workers with severe injuries to their wrists and hands are being treated with rest, exercises and splints worn at night to keep the wrists straight.

"Those with problems that are caught early can expect to recover in a few months," said Dr. Emil Pascarelli, director of ambulatory care at the hospital. "But workers with severe injuries can take a year or more to get better."

The problem is not new. In 1717 the father of occupational medicine, an Italian doctor named Bernardino Ramazzini, first described cumulative microtrauma as a main cause of occupational disease.

But repetitive motion disorders received only

a flicker of expert attention until they began striking white-collar workers and especially newspaper reporters.

Dr. Laura Punnett, an ergonomist and epidemiologist at the University of Massachusetts at Lowell, said "historically there's been lots of underreporting" of these disorders. As she explained, "Many workers did not recognize the problem as being job-related; others who did worried about losing their jobs if they reported their injuries."

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is only beginning to formulate regulations to curb these disorders.

Dr. Barbara Silverstein, an epidemiologist with the state of Washington's Department of Labor and Industries, noted that the United States is slow in trying to curb problems caused by repetitive motion in the workplace. In Japan, she said, a longstanding national commission has limited the time workers can spend at keyboards and set mandatory rest periods. The result, she said, has been fewer repetitive stress injuries among keyboard operators in Japan.

A common experience of workers in the United States who report hand and wrist injuries to their employers is to find themselves suspected of malingering. Employers' doubts

are bolstered by the fact that victims of repetitive stress injury take longer to recover and are less likely to return to work if they have filed compensation claims, according to a study of 28,000 workers conducted by Dr. Gary Franklin, a neurologist and medical director for the Washington Department of Labor and Industries.

Dr. Franklin also noted that the disabilities suffered by many workers were "out of proportion" to the measurable abnormalities in their wrists, a widely acknowledged finding that has prompted Dr. Nordin M. Hadler, a rheumatologist at the University of North Carolina, to dispute whether the problem is real.

Dr. Hadler maintains that musculoskeletal activity that is "reasonable, comfortable and customary and which can be repeated without undue distress," such as typing on a computer, is unlikely to result in tissue damage.

Others, like Dr. Silverstein, report that although dissatisfied workers are prone to exaggerate their injuries or discomforts, she found in studying workers with problems at Newsday that the most devoted and talented reporters typically suffered the most.

ONE complicating factor is being unable to modify the work schedule and pace of work to an individual's needs. Another is receiving too little support from one's supervisor. A third is having an uncomfortable work environment.

Among the physical factors Dr. Dainoff lists as raising a worker's risk of hand-wrist disorders are these:

- High rates of repetition of the same action.
• Awkward or unnatural posture while working.
• Use of excessive force while working.
• Lack of adequate rest periods or recovery time. Experts estimate that hands should be relieved of repetitive motion for at least 15 minutes every 2 hours to reduce the risk of injury.

"Try telling that to a reporter writing against a deadline," Dr. Silverstein remarked.

Some computer-based jobs are "the sweatshops of the '90s," said Dr. John Kella, a musician and biomechanic who directs a rehabilitation and retraining program for injured workers at the Miller Institute in New York.

Avoiding Wrist Damage at Work

NEW YORK — Since the building of the great pyramids, backbreaking loads, cancer-causing fibers and fumes, lung-damaging dust and other bodily threats have plagued blue-collar workers, who often paid with their health or lives for the privilege of employment. Now, with safeguards largely in place for such risks, it is the white-collar workers' turn to suffer.

Growing numbers of people who work hour after hour on computer keyboards are developing sometimes crippling symptoms in their hands. Some try to ignore the symptoms. Others seek professional help before it is too late. Still others are banding together to seek changes in their equipment or office environment, sometimes by suing their employers, computer makers or both.

Unions and employers have also begun to hire companies that specialize in ergonomics, the science of fitting the workplace to the worker, to redesign office equipment and train workers to use their bodies in less risky ways.

Dr. Marvin J. Dainoff, director of the Center for Ergonomic Research and a professor of psychology at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, insists that physiologically sensible use of the computer starts with the user's chair. Most experts recommend a chair that allows

you to adjust the height of the seat and the tilt of the back and possibly also of the seat. An adjustable table may also be necessary for people who are very tall or very short. You should be able to sit with your feet flat on the floor or a footstool.

To minimize stress, the chair should support your lower back and should swivel and roll on casters. To allow for relaxation of muscles and shifts in working postures, the seat back should be able to tilt backward to an angle of 15 degrees or more from the vertical. The desirability of arm rests is a matter of debate.

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Jane E. Brody

Study Backs Weight Loss as Hypertension Remedy

NEW YORK — Losing weight is the best non-drug treatment for reducing blood pressure in people with pressures on the high side of normal, according to a study of more than 2,100 men and women.

The collaborative study, published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, found that cutting back on dietary salt was also helpful, though less effective than weight loss in reducing blood pressure in people whose pressures were not high enough to warrant drug treatment.

Some computer-based jobs are 'the sweatshops of the '90s,' says the director of a rehabilitation program.

are bolstered by the fact that victims of repetitive stress injury take longer to recover and are less likely to return to work if they have filed compensation claims, according to a study of 28,000 workers conducted by Dr. Gary Franklin, a neurologist and medical director for the Washington Department of Labor and Industries.

Dr. Franklin also noted that the disabilities suffered by many workers were "out of proportion" to the measurable abnormalities in their wrists, a widely acknowledged finding that has prompted Dr. Nordin M. Hadler, a rheumatologist at the University of North Carolina, to dispute whether the problem is real.

Dr. Hadler maintains that musculoskeletal activity that is "reasonable, comfortable and customary and which can be repeated without undue distress," such as typing on a computer, is unlikely to result in tissue damage.

Others, like Dr. Silverstein, report that although dissatisfied workers are prone to exaggerate their injuries or discomforts, she found in studying workers with problems at Newsday that the most devoted and talented reporters typically suffered the most.

ONE complicating factor is being unable to modify the work schedule and pace of work to an individual's needs. Another is receiving too little support from one's supervisor. A third is having an uncomfortable work environment.

Among the physical factors Dr. Dainoff lists as raising a worker's risk of hand-wrist disorders are these:

- High rates of repetition of the same action.
• Awkward or unnatural posture while working.
• Use of excessive force while working.
• Lack of adequate rest periods or recovery time. Experts estimate that hands should be relieved of repetitive motion for at least 15 minutes every 2 hours to reduce the risk of injury.

"Try telling that to a reporter writing against a deadline," Dr. Silverstein remarked.

Some computer-based jobs are "the sweatshops of the '90s," said Dr. John Kella, a musician and biomechanic who directs a rehabilitation and retraining program for injured workers at the Miller Institute in New York.

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Page 6 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.25
Microsoft	60.00	+0.50
Apple	45.00	+0.25
Oracle	35.00	+0.50
Novell	25.00	+0.25
Lotus	15.00	+0.10
McAfee	12.00	+0.15
Intuit	10.00	+0.10
Parsons	8.00	+0.10
PerkinElmer	7.00	+0.10
QED	6.00	+0.10
Sealed Air	5.00	+0.10
Shutterstock	4.00	+0.10
Stamps.com	3.00	+0.10
VeriFone	2.00	+0.10
WorldCom	1.00	+0.10

Symbol	Price	Change
Alcoa	45.00	+0.50
Boeing	65.00	+0.75
General Electric	35.00	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.50
McDonald's	25.00	+0.25
Merck	40.00	+0.50
Pfizer	30.00	+0.25
Procter & Gamble	45.00	+0.50
Wal-Mart	20.00	+0.25
Wendy's	15.00	+0.10
Yum Brands	12.00	+0.15
Delta	10.00	+0.10
Southwest	8.00	+0.10
United	6.00	+0.10
Delta Air Lines	5.00	+0.10
Southwest Airlines	4.00	+0.10
United Continental	3.00	+0.10
Delta Air Lines	2.00	+0.10
Southwest Airlines	1.00	+0.10
United Continental	0.50	+0.05

Symbol	Price	Change
AT&T	45.00	+0.50
Comcast	35.00	+0.25
Time Warner	25.00	+0.25
Verizon	15.00	+0.10
WorldCom	10.00	+0.10
Qwest	8.00	+0.10
Sprint	6.00	+0.10
Level 3	5.00	+0.10
CenturyLink	4.00	+0.10
Windstream	3.00	+0.10
Optimum	2.00	+0.10
Frontier	1.00	+0.10
Midwest	0.50	+0.05
Southwest	0.25	+0.02
United	0.10	+0.01
Delta	0.05	+0.00

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	45.00	+0.50
Baxter	35.00	+0.25
Boehringer	25.00	+0.25
Novartis	15.00	+0.10
Pfizer	10.00	+0.10
Roche	8.00	+0.10
Schering	6.00	+0.10
Schering-Plough	5.00	+0.10
Abbott	4.00	+0.10
Amgen	3.00	+0.10
Baxter	2.00	+0.10
Boehringer	1.00	+0.10
Novartis	0.50	+0.05
Pfizer	0.25	+0.02
Roche	0.10	+0.01
Schering	0.05	+0.00
Schering-Plough	0.02	+0.00
Abbott	0.01	+0.00

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	45.00	+0.50
Baxter	35.00	+0.25
Boehringer	25.00	+0.25
Novartis	15.00	+0.10
Pfizer	10.00	+0.10
Roche	8.00	+0.10
Schering	6.00	+0.10
Schering-Plough	5.00	+0.10
Abbott	4.00	+0.10
Amgen	3.00	+0.10
Baxter	2.00	+0.10
Boehringer	1.00	+0.10
Novartis	0.50	+0.05
Pfizer	0.25	+0.02
Roche	0.10	+0.01
Schering	0.05	+0.00
Schering-Plough	0.02	+0.00
Abbott	0.01	+0.00

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	45.00	+0.50
Baxter	35.00	+0.25
Boehringer	25.00	+0.25
Novartis	15.00	+0.10
Pfizer	10.00	+0.10
Roche	8.00	+0.10
Schering	6.00	+0.10
Schering-Plough	5.00	+0.10
Abbott	4.00	+0.10
Amgen	3.00	+0.10
Baxter	2.00	+0.10
Boehringer	1.00	+0.10
Novartis	0.50	+0.05
Pfizer	0.25	+0.02
Roche	0.10	+0.01
Schering	0.05	+0.00
Schering-Plough	0.02	+0.00
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Schering-Plough	5.00	+0.10
Abbott	4.00	+0.10
Amgen	3.00	+0.10
Baxter	2.00	+0.10
Boehringer	1.00	+0.10
Novartis	0.50	+0.05
Pfizer	0.25	+0.02
Roche	0.10	+0.01
Schering	0.05	+0.00
Schering-Plough	0.02	+0.00
Abbott	0.01	+0.00

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Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
Japanese Yen	100.00
British Pound	0.75
German Mark	1.75
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Swiss Franc	1.75
Canadian Dollar	0.75
Australian Dollar	0.75
New Zealand Dollar	0.75
South African Rand	2.00
Indian Rupee	20.00
Chinese Yuan	8.00
Thai Baht	20.00
Singapore Dollar	1.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00
Philippine Peso	50.00
South Korean Won	100.00
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Spanish Ptas	166.67
Irish Punt	0.78
Irish Dollar	0.78
Scottish Pound	0.75
Welsh Pound	0.75
Guinean Franc	100.00
Sierra Leonean Leone	100.00
Liberian Dollar	100.00
Ivorian Cote	100.00
Senegalese Franc	100.00
Gambian Dinar	100.00
Sierra Leonean Leone	100.00
Liberian Dollar	100.00
Ivorian Cote	100.00
Senegalese Franc	100.00
Gambian Dinar	100.00

Interest Rates

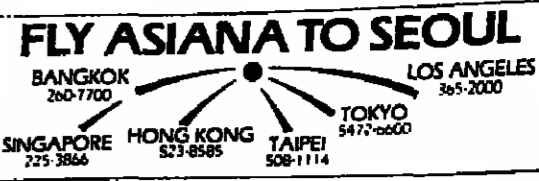
Instrument	Rate
3-Month T-Bill	5.00%
6-Month T-Bill	5.50%
1-Year T-Bill	6.00%
3-Month Treasury Note	6.50%
6-Month Treasury Note	7.00%
1-Year Treasury Note	7.50%
3-Month Corporate Bond	8.00%
6-Month Corporate Bond	8.50%
1-Year Corporate Bond	9.00%
3-Month Municipal Bond	7.00%
6-Month Municipal Bond	7.50%
1-Year Municipal Bond	8.00%
3-Month Commercial Paper	5.50%
6-Month Commercial Paper	6.00%
1-Year Commercial Paper	6.50%
3-Month Certificate of Deposit	6.00%
6-Month Certificate of Deposit	6.50%
1-Year Certificate of Deposit	7.00%

U.S. Money Market

Instrument	Rate
3-Month T-Bill	5.00%
6-Month T-Bill	5.50%
1-Year T-Bill	6.00%
3-Month Treasury Note	6.50%
6-Month Treasury Note	7.00%
1-Year Treasury Note	7.50%
3-Month Corporate Bond	8.00%
6-Month Corporate Bond	8.50%
1-Year Corporate Bond	9.00%
3-Month Municipal Bond	7.00%
6-Month Municipal Bond	7.50%
1-Year Municipal Bond	8.00%
3-Month Commercial Paper	5.50%
6-Month Commercial Paper	6.00%
1-Year Commercial Paper	6.50%
3-Month Certificate of Deposit	6.00%
6-Month Certificate of Deposit	6.50%
1-Year Certificate of Deposit	7.00%

مكتبة النور





INTERNATIONAL MANAGER U.S. Executives Adjusting To Japan's Auto Culture

By Doron P. Levin New York Times Service DETROIT—Clark Vitulli had been employed by Mazda Motor Corp. only a few days when he heard its Japanese president ask what sounded like a trivial question.

In his 20 years as an auto executive at Chrysler Corp., Mr. Vitulli discovered one thing: auto executives "are expected to focus on the big picture." But at Mazda and other Japanese transplants, he and other American executives are learning to immerse themselves in the details.

There is no caste system, but there is loads of work. A few Americans have not fit in. But the rest are conforming to practices that are strange and sometimes contrary to their experiences.

Japanese automakers expect the opposite. Bosses are endowed with authority—lots of it by Detroit's highly centralized standards—but they also must promote a questioning attitude among subordinates to gather abundant information.

Recruiters said Mr. McCurry was very much the exception that proves the rule. "In recruiting for Japanese automakers, you have to listen hard during the interview to avoid a person who is arrogant or whose style is 'do it my way,'" said William Inglis of Korn-Ferry International, an executive search firm.

Interpreting America for the Japanese and figuring out Japanese intentions is a mutual burden. As the fax machine replaced the telex in the last few years, it has speeded communication between California, where most Japanese auto makers have their American headquarters, and Japan.

While American executives sleep, the faxes operate almost nonstop, depositing stacks of information and graphic material from Japan. When night falls in Los Angeles, the cycle reverses.

Dismal U.K. Property Prices Darken Bank Doors

By Erik Ipsen International Herald Tribune LONDON—The fate of Britain's Big Four banks, which last month announced that in 1991 they had their worst loan losses since the 1930s, is increasingly held hostage by the country's dismal property market.

The situation continues to deteriorate. Many banks say the weight of their bad debt provisions is now shifting from the large corporate end down to middle-sized companies and individuals. "It is service companies and individuals who when they go, go."

That basis is looking, by most accounts, exceedingly weak. "The real disaster is London," said Mark Callender, an economist with the Investment Property Data Bank. He noted that office buildings in the overbuilt City of London financial district have lost on average more than 40 percent of their value in the last two years.

By far the most worrying issue for the banks is the one of collateral values since property is the basis on which bank loan books are built," said Julian Robins of the brokers Barclays deZoeete Wedd.

That basis is looking, by most accounts, exceedingly weak. "The real disaster is London," said Mark Callender, an economist with the Investment Property Data Bank. He noted that office buildings in the overbuilt City of London financial district have lost on average more than 40 percent of their value in the last two years.

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service WASHINGTON—At a time of heightened concern about American competitiveness and lagging foreign trade, debate is growing over whether the United States' modest and loosely coordinated efforts at export promotion are falling behind other industrialized nations.

American businesses, whose shipments abroad are viewed as the best hope for leading the United States out of recession, are far less likely than their rivals abroad to get low-interest government loans or help from embassies when they try to sell goods in foreign capitals.

The French government, for example, assigned one official in Tokyo in 1990 to handle commercial affairs for every six French business executives working there. And the Italian government had one official for every two business executives, according to an internal draft of a Commerce Department study.

Fokker In Talks On Plane Unit of Daimler Is Negotiating on 70-Seat Jetliner

AMSTERDAM—Fokker NV is holding talks with Deutsche Aerospace SA on cooperating in the launch of a new 70-seat jetliner, the companies said Wednesday.

Fokker hinted the talks could result in a strategic alliance designed to ensure that both aerospace companies remained players in the highly competitive aerospace industry.

An agreement could see the birth of the world's largest builder of short- to medium-range carriers with 70 to 130 seats, industry sources said.

"It is a common understanding of the parties that a restructuring of the European regional aircraft industry has to take place to ensure profitability and competitiveness," the statement said.

Fokker said an announcement on the form of the alliance was expected in two to three months.

Dutch analysts said it was unlikely that Fokker would be swallowed up by Deutsche Aerospace, which is part of the German industrial giant Daimler-Benz AG.

Fokker is tiny compared to Deutsche Aerospace and Boeing, but the Dutch government would like to see Fokker preserved, said Ate Kahrel, the director of Westloos & Co. in Amsterdam.

Fokker has acknowledged in the past year that there are too many producers of short- and medium-haul commercial jetliners for small independents such as itself to survive on their own.

For U.S. Exports, Failure to Coordinate

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service WASHINGTON—At a time of heightened concern about American competitiveness and lagging foreign trade, debate is growing over whether the United States' modest and loosely coordinated efforts at export promotion are falling behind other industrialized nations.

American businesses, whose shipments abroad are viewed as the best hope for leading the United States out of recession, are far less likely than their rivals abroad to get low-interest government loans or help from embassies when they try to sell goods in foreign capitals.

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At the American Embassy, the figure was one official for every six executives. Yet less than three weeks after President George Bush took corporate executives to Japan in January to look for sales opportunities, he proposed what amounts to a \$1.9 million cut, after inflation, in the \$114.2 million budget for commercial officials overseas and in the United States, along with the elimination of 13 of 1287 positions.

According to a General Accounting Office report released last month, all programs to promote exports suffer from a lack of a national strategy.

The report concluded, "Without an overall strategy, the U.S. government does not have reasonable assurances in today's highly competitive economic environment that its export-promotion resources are being most effectively used to emphasize sectors, regions and programs with the highest potential return."

Representative Doug Barnard Jr., Democrat of Georgia, who ordered the study, scheduled a hearing on it for Wednesday before the Commerce Consumer and Monetary Affairs subcommittee, which he leads.

American businesses are also becoming more vocal in demanding a government export policy. The board of the U.S.-Japan Business Council, a Washington-based group of senior executives from leading American and Japanese corporations, recommended on Feb. 18 that "the U.S. government initiate an export vision, with special emphasis on Japan."

Table with 4 columns: Country, Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Argentina, Australia, Brazil, etc.

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In South China: Capitalism at the Door, Deals on the Phone

By Laurence Zuckerman International Herald Tribune GUANGZHOU, China—Xie Naigang, general manager of Guangzhou Donghua Enterprise Corp., one of the leading real estate companies in the city, excused himself for a moment to take a telephone call.

Returning, Mr. Xie apologized to a visitor, explaining that the call was from a foreign investor inquiring about the possibility of making a deal with Donghua. It was one of 20 such calls he has received daily in recent weeks from suitors in Hong Kong, the United States, Singapore and elsewhere, Mr. Xie said.

"One evening, someone even called me at home at eleven o'clock," he said. These are heady days in the capital of China's booming southern province of Guangdong. Managers and officials used to marching to a faster beat than most of their counterparts elsewhere in China have even more spring in their step in the aftermath of last month's visit to the province by China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.

During his visit, Mr. Deng, 87, toured the special economic zone of Shenzhen across the border from Hong Kong and, voicing his approval, reportedly urged officials to move forward without hesitation. The appearance apparently inspired a wave of official commentary calling for a "deepening" of China's 12-year-old economic reforms, culminating in an unprecedented front-page essay in the official People's Daily praising capitalism by name.

seen the Hang Seng Index rise 6 percent since the beginning of February. Across the border in Guangdong, which is already registering an annual industrial growth rate of more than 25 percent, there has been a similar surge of optimism.

"There is a great atmosphere for reform now," said Zhao Shan Pang, deputy director of the financial control department of the Guangdong branch of People's Bank of China.

"Just a few days ago, the party committee of Guangdong held a meeting focusing on speeding reforms in the province," Mr. Zhao said. The way was now clear for the province to carry out reforms that were planned as long ago as 1988. They were shelved after Beijing launched a national austerity program that fall and

lifelong sinocures, and to allow state enterprises to fail and be merged. "In the future, we will treat state-owned enterprises the same way we treat joint ventures," said Yi Zhenqiu, director of the Systems Reform Office of Guangdong's Economic Systems Reform Research Council. "The government will just collect taxes."

The vision of the future Chinese economy that Mr. Yi prescribes is one in which the government will retreat behind a strong legal and regulatory framework, exercising only macroeconomic control and redistributing wealth to correct imbalances and dislocations of the free market.

Still, he is careful to insist that China's chief among these initiatives are a restructuring of state enterprises and the establishment of a securities market.

Although Guangdong's private sector and quasi-private sector moved ahead aggressively in recent years, local officials have been stymied in their efforts to push aside recalcitrant state managers and make money-losing state enterprises more responsive to the market.

Now, however, Beijing appears ready to abandon the "iron chair" policy, under which state managers are awarded virtual

For PC Users: Beware the 6th of March

NEW YORK—When clocks strike midnight on Thursday, a computer saboteur somewhere in the world will toast the birth of a new Michelangelo.

For thousands of people and companies across the world who switch on their IBM-compatible personal computers on Friday, the 517th anniversary of the Italian Renaissance master's birth, the results could be misery.

Michelangelo's namesake is a new computer virus estimated to have infected more than one million International Business Machines Corp. and compatible computers in less than a year.

computer that gets switched on, or booted, from a floppy disk on Friday.

"For the first time, the industry is realizing the impact of the virus problem," said John McAfee, chairman of the Computer Virus Industry Association, which has received about 120 reports of Michelangelo infection per day.

He said that a highly disturbing fact about Michelangelo—one of an estimated 1,200 computer viruses known to exist—is that it has evaded quality control checks.

Moody's Drops Rating on IBM Bonds

NEW YORK—Moody's Investors Service Inc. withdrew its triple-A rating on the bonds of International Business Machines Corp. on Wednesday, warning of a deterioration in the company's credit position.

Aaa is the highest credit rating that the Wall Street agency assigns, reflecting record default risks. Moody's downgraded IBM debt two notches, to Aa2, which still reflects a very high quality bonds that run little chance of default.

share reflects a deterioration in its competitive position and reduced influence over its customer base. IBM's competitive environment and its own necessary remedial activities to adapt to it will continue to induce volatility in its operating performance, and overall returns and margins will stabilize at lower levels than those IBM has historically reported."

"I guess I feel that IBM has been rated on its past for a few years," said Alexander Bing, manager of high-grade industrial research at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

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MARKET DIARY

IBM Downgrade Undercuts Dow

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks tumbled late Wednesday after Moody's Investors Service lowered its ratings on the bonds of International Business Machines Corp., taking away the coveted top grading of the computer maker's debt.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 21.69, to 3,368.56. Losing issues outnumbered gainers by a 9-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dollar at 5-Month High On Hopes for Economy

NEW YORK — The dollar made a dramatic rally in New York on Wednesday and closed at the highest level against the Deutsche mark since Oct. 3.

Dealers said that the dollar's rally was based on prospects for an improving economy and that any pullback would be limited.

The dollar ended in London at 132.15, up from 130.82. It also rose to 1.5223 Swiss francs from 1.5050.

The British pound fell to \$1.7230 from \$1.7402.

Traders said the dollar was continuing to benefit from positive U.S. economic data earlier this week, including leading indicators, new home sales and a survey of purchasing managers.

Analysts said the dollar would consolidate until U.S. payroll data for February had been released on Friday.

In London, the dollar reached a 1992 high against the mark.

The resistance level of 1.6650 DM had been the previous 1992 high, but the dollar soared past that

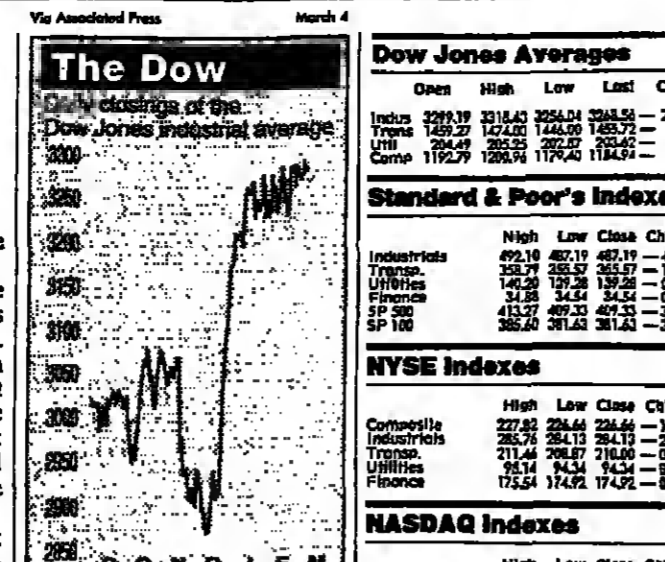


Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various market indices like Industrials, Utilities, and NYSE Averages with their respective high, low, and close values.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing the top trading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, including volume and price changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' providing a daily summary of market activity, including volume, high, and low values for various indices.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing market data for the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations market.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Active' listing the top trading stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing the performance of the American Stock Exchange index.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing various bond market indices and their performance.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing trading volumes for various market segments like NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' listing various European futures contracts and their prices.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' listing prices for various commodities like oil, sugar, and metals.

Table titled 'Dividends' listing dividend payments for various companies.

Table titled 'Metals' listing prices for various metal futures contracts.

Table titled 'Industrials' listing prices for various industrial futures contracts.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing options data for the S&P 100 index.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing odd-lot trading data for the New York Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' listing various U.S. futures contracts and their prices.

Table titled 'Livestock' listing prices for various livestock futures contracts.

Saudi Prince Converts Citicorp Stake NEW YORK (Reuters) — Prince Alwaleed bin Talal of Saudi Arabia is seeking approval to convert his preferred stake in Citicorp to common shares, which would make him the bank's largest shareholder with a more-than-14 percent interest, a Citicorp document says.

Manila's Westinghouse Suit Settled NEWARK, New Jersey (Reuters) — A settlement was reached on Wednesday in bribery lawsuit filed by the Philippine government against Westinghouse Electric Co. and a New Jersey engineering concern.

Judge Leaves It Up to UPI Creditors NEW YORK (AP) — United Press International is losing \$100,000 a month and may be close to going out of business, the judge overseeing its bankruptcy reorganization said Wednesday as he gave its creditors new responsibilities.

Factory Orders Up 0.4% in January WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Orders to U.S. factories rose slightly in January, led by a 2.2 percent jump in durable goods, the government reported Wednesday. But the overall rise of 0.4 percent was below economists' forecasts.

Minolta and Honeywell Reach Accord TOKYO (Bloomberg) — Minolta Camera Co., following a ruling against it in a patent infringement case, has reached an agreement with Honeywell Inc. to pay Honeywell \$127.5 million in licensing fees for use of its autofocus focusing technology, Minolta said.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

To Our Readers London International Financial Futures Exchange prices not available Wednesday due to problems at the source. We regret the inconvenience.

U.S. FUTURES listing various U.S. futures contracts and their prices.

Table titled 'Grains' listing prices for various grain futures contracts.

Table titled 'Metals' listing prices for various metal futures contracts.

Table titled 'Financial' listing prices for various financial futures contracts.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' listing prices for various stock market indices.

Table titled 'Commodity Indexes' listing prices for various commodity market indices.

Vertical banner on the right side of the page containing advertisements for Genentech, Environment, and NASDAQ.

# Swiss Bank Posts Record Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BASEL, Switzerland** — Swiss Bank Corp., Switzerland's second-largest commercial bank, said Wednesday that consolidated net profit rose 25.5 percent in 1991, to a record 1.03 billion francs (\$684 million), and that it expected further progress in 1992.

It was the first time the bank had reported profit of more than 1 billion francs.

Group net profit in 1990 was \$28

million francs, even though write-offs and provisions soared to 1.45 billion from 803 million.

The results paralleled those announced last week by Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's biggest bank.

"All in all, we are confident that the bank will generate good results during the year," Walter Frehner, the chief executive, said in remarks prepared for a news conference.

He said he expected commis-

# Daimler Extends Reuter's Contract

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**STUTTGART** — Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's largest industrial conglomerate, on Wednesday extended for two years the contract of Ezzard Reuter as management board chairman.

The supervisory board said Mr. Reuter, 64, would stay in his job until the end of 1995. His contract was due to expire in 1993.

Mr. Reuter became chairman of Daimler in 1987 and has been instrumental in turning the company into a high-technology group with interests ranging from cars to aircraft and micro-electronics.

management board chairman, and has since turned around the commercial vehicle division. Industry sources said the division became profitable last year after years of losses. Mercedes does not report divisional profits.

Mr. Reuter was involved in the company's acquisition spree in the mid-1980s, when it began to diversify into aerospace and electronics industry. The move burdened Daimler's profits but its dividend has remained at 12 DM since 1986.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

# Buyout of Matra Venture

**BERLIN** — Daimler-Benz AG said Wednesday that it would buy the 50 percent it does not own of Matra-MHS SA, a joint venture with the French military electronics concern Matra SA.

Frank Dieter Maier, the chief executive-designate of Daimler's Mikroelektronik GmbH subsidiary, said the Daimler unit AEG AG currently held 50 percent of the computer company and that Matra managed it.

"We will take over the rest of the company in the next few years," Mr. Maier said.

Daimler took a small stake in Matra when the company was privatized in 1988.

# Cadbury Posts 13% Rise in Pretax Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**LONDON** — Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the candy and beverage company, said Wednesday its pretax profit climbed 13.2 percent last year, helped by strong results from new businesses.

Pretax profit rose to £316.4 million (\$550 million) in 1991 from £279.6 million the previous year.

Sales were up slightly, to £3.23 billion from £3.15 billion in 1990.

Cadbury raised its full-year dividend to 17.5 pence from 15.5 pence. Earnings per share improved to 27.73 pence from 25.29 pence.

Analysts said the result was a good one in view of the recession. Sales and profit growth were up

in the beverages and candy divisions, the company said. It also said it reduced net borrowings to £333 million from £364 million in 1990.

In Britain, Cadbury said, the Trebor Basset candy unit made "strong progress," pushing sales up by 4 percent.

Cadbury's joint venture Coca-Cola & Schweppes Beverages managed to raise operating profit by 25 percent, to £77 million, in a market where overall volume fell.

The British venture, 51 percent owned by Cadbury Schweppes and 49 percent by Coca-Cola Co., produces Schweppes brands including Sunkist and Schweppes tonic, and Coca-Cola brands such as Coke, Diet Coke, Fanta and Sprite.

A joint venture in Austria and Germany by Schweppes and Apollinaris got off to a firm start, the company said, with the volume of Schweppes brands sold there up 13 percent in volume this year.

Cadbury also said that Chocolat Poulain of France had recovered from difficulties in 1990, with sales up 9 percent last year. The Oasis and Schappes businesses are now fully integrated in France, with trading profit up 70 percent.

In the United States, Cadbury generated 6.6 percent growth in the amount of soft drinks it sold.

(UPI, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Preceding Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	128.10	127.00	+0.87
Brussels	Stock Index	5,987.66	5,972.84	+0.25
Frankfurt	DAX	1,769.06	1,763.31	-0.24
Frankfurt	FAZ	714.97	715.44	-0.07
Helsinki	HEX	882.01	888.60	-0.74
London	Financial Times 30	1,990.60	1,987.00	+0.18
London	FTSE 100	2,558.40	2,565.40	-0.27
Madrid	General Index	265.03	265.55	-0.20
Milan	MIB	1,036.00	1,042.00	-0.58
Paris	CAC 40	1,988.09	1,983.77	+0.22
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	993.74	985.89	+0.80
Vienna	Stock Index	490.37	487.19	+0.65
Zurich	SBS	650.10	650.10	Unch.

# Genentech Targets Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**SAN FRANCISCO** — Genentech Inc. said it would set up a European subsidiary, Genentech Europe, to develop and promote DNase, the U.S.-based biotechnology concern's recombinant drug for the treatment of cystic fibrosis and chronic bronchitis.

The establishment of the new unit is part of an accord between Genentech and Hoffman-La Roche Ltd. of Basel, Switzerland, which bought a majority interest in Genentech in 1990.

DNase is entering the final stage of clinical trials in the United States and Europe, with a filing for European marketing approval for cystic fibrosis expected in early 1993.

"The DNase agreement is aimed at expediting the approval and ensuring the international sales success of DNase while establishing a viable Genentech presence in Europe," said G. Kirk Raab, Genentech's president and chief executive.

# EC Environment Chief Gets Tough

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BRUSSELS** — The European Community's environment chief said on Wednesday he would pull out of the June "Earth Summit" in Brazil unless the EC first committed itself to taxing energy more heavily and to a planned environment agency started.

Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana's ultimatum was meant to put pressure on EC governments to approve his plan for an environmental tax on energy and other projects. It also reflects a growing feeling within the commission, the EC executive body, that the huge UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro was doomed to failure, largely because the United States refuses to commit itself to limiting its contribution to the greenhouse effect.

Commission sources said the panel's president, Jacques Delors, is also considering withdrawing from the conference of world leaders, intended to start an era of North-South cooperation in environmentally-respectful economic development.

# EXPORTS: Is the U.S. Falling Behind in Coordinating Efforts to Boost Foreign Trade?

(Continued from first finance page)

through Washington's bureaucratic maze since American businesses began complaining during the 1950s. Mr. Bush created a Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee in May 1990, with representatives from 18 agencies. But the committee is temporary and has no authority.

American officials say informal coordination exists. And they contend that any strategy aimed at helping specific industries would risk helping the wrong industries

and would clash with the American tradition of keeping markets free.

"Neither our government nor our businesses are interested in providing or taking that kind of direction," said James D. Berg, the executive vice president of Overseas Private Investment Corp., a federal agency that provides loans and political-risk insurance for U.S. investment abroad.

Critics say the government is setting up a straw man. They suggest the real issue is money and that modest budgets for every export program except those in agriculture show a lack of interest by the government in efforts that do not immediately produce benefits readily apparent to voters.

The big winner in the system has long been American agriculture. The General Accounting Office report found that food accounted for only one-tenth of U.S. exports but three-quarters of the government's \$2.66 billion in export assistance outlays during the year ended Sept. 30.

While the export tasks are aimed

at a single goal — reducing the \$65 billion trade deficit — they are carried out by 10 federal agencies, the report pointed out.

The State Department's Agency for International Development encourages exports to poor countries. The U.S. Trade and Development Program spends \$37 million a year for studies of American export opportunities and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. insures companies against the expropriation of their foreign holdings.

The Agriculture and Energy de-

partments and the Small Business Administration promote exports from the industries they oversee.

The Exports-Import Bank of the United States gives loans and loan guarantees to exporters, while the Commerce Department maintains a staff of 200 trade analysts for specific industries and posts trade advisers across the country and at embassies overseas.

Even the Interior Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration assign employees to promote exports.

# BANKS: Lenders Holding a Near-Empty Bag

(Continued from first finance page)

next year. Until then, bankers literally have little idea as to how much they might lose of their vast holdings of homes, offices, plants and industrial parks.

In the meantime chastened bankers have hastily redrawn their criteria for lending on property. The head of the loan committee at a large British bank said that today bankers commonly will only lend 60 percent of the value of a property against 80 percent before the price collapse, and that today they

will only lend if that property produces enough rent to cover the interest payment plus a bit of the principal.

Before, he noted that there were no such "coverage" requirements.

Unfortunately, many specialists concede that toughened policy will almost surely prolong the real estate slump since it will greatly constrain the flow of cash back into the market. Without that gusher of borrowed cash it is hard to imagine property prices taking wing any time soon say the analysts.

Property also causes banks unease because as large service organizations, with thousands of branches and scores of offices and service centers, they themselves are large landowners.

Brian Pearce, chief executive of Midland Bank, noted that his institution revalues its property holdings every five years.

The next review is scheduled in two years. "By then properties will have regained their value," he noted. That, of course, remains to be seen.

NASDAQ Wednesday's Prices									
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div
120.00	118.00	AAV	0.00	0.00	10.00	120.00	118.00	AAV	0.00
115.00	113.00	ABC	0.00	0.00	10.00	115.00	113.00	ABC	0.00
110.00	108.00	DEF	0.00	0.00	10.00	110.00	108.00	DEF	0.00
105.00	103.00	GHI	0.00	0.00	10.00	105.00	103.00	GHI	0.00
100.00	98.00	JKL	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	98.00	JKL	0.00
95.00	93.00	MNO	0.00	0.00	10.00	95.00	93.00	MNO	0.00
90.00	88.00	PQR	0.00	0.00	10.00	90.00	88.00	PQR	0.00
85.00	83.00	STU	0.00	0.00	10.00	85.00	83.00	STU	0.00
80.00	78.00	VWX	0.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	78.00	VWX	0.00
75.00	73.00	YZA	0.00	0.00	10.00	75.00	73.00	YZA	0.00
70.00	68.00	BCD	0.00	0.00	10.00	70.00	68.00	BCD	0.00
65.00	63.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	65.00	63.00	EFG	0.00
60.00	58.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	58.00	HIJ	0.00
55.00	53.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	55.00	53.00	KLM	0.00
50.00	48.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	48.00	NOP	0.00
45.00	43.00	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	45.00	43.00	QRS	0.00
40.00	38.00	TUV	0.00	0.00	10.00	40.00	38.00	TUV	0.00
35.00	33.00	WXY	0.00	0.00	10.00	35.00	33.00	WXY	0.00
30.00	28.00	ZAB	0.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	28.00	ZAB	0.00
25.00	23.00	ACD	0.00	0.00	10.00	25.00	23.00	ACD	0.00
20.00	18.00	EFG	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	18.00	EFG	0.00
15.00	13.00	HIJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	13.00	HIJ	0.00
10.00	8.00	KLM	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	KLM	0.00
5.00	3.00	NOP	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	3.00	NOP	0.00
1.00	0.50	QRS	0.00	0.00	10.00	1.00	0.50	QRS	0.00

Fujitsu Targets U.S. In Supercomputers

Complied by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd. said Wednesday that it plans to re-enter the U.S. market for supercomputers...

Investor's Asia table showing market indices for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and other regions with columns for index name, value, and change.

Very briefly:

- The Central Bank of China said Taiwan had a \$12 billion surplus in its current account for 1991, up 11.6 percent over 1990.

Nissan Adding U.S. Parts

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. plans to enlist the services of 163 new American auto-parts suppliers by the end of 1992 to boost the local content of its U.S.-made cars...

Tycoon Wins Ruling in Bid to Regain Philippines Firms

MANILA — The Philippine tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco, who is running for president, won a legal victory on Wednesday on the road to recovering his sequestered businesses.

CHINA: A Heady Vision of Economic Future From Southern Province

(Continued from first finance page) economy will remain largely in state hands. "Some people lost confidence in state ownership because of the breakup of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe..."

AMEX Wednesday's Closing table listing various stocks and their closing prices.

Table listing various stocks and their closing prices, continuing from the AMEX section.

Table listing various stocks and their closing prices, continuing from the AMEX section.

NYSE Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

NYSE Wednesday's Closing table listing various stocks and their closing prices.

Table listing various stocks and their closing prices, continuing from the NYSE section.

Table listing various stocks and their closing prices, continuing from the NYSE section.

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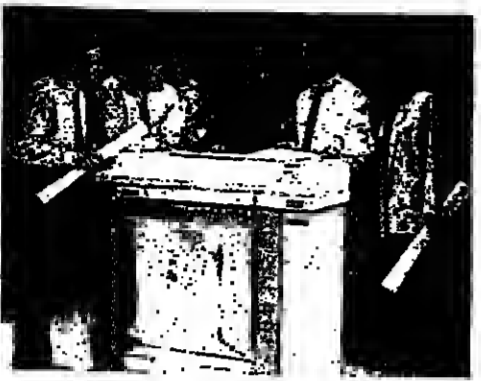
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# SPORTS A WEEPY SHARK

## Tarkanian's Good-Bye: Tears, Victory and Still Controversy

By Gene Wojciechowski  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

LAS VEGAS — On an evening when he could have used one of his world-famous white towels to dab away the tears, an emotional Jerry Tarkanian said a reluctant goodbye as coach of Nevada-Las Vegas's basketball team.

The words, of course, did not come as easily as the Runnin' Rebels' 65-53 victory against Utah State on Tuesday night. Standing at center court afterward, doused in a spotlight, showered with farewell gifts and the ringing applause of 18,944 spectators, Tarkanian was asked to address the first and only sellout crowd of the season.

Much like his recent attempts to keep his job, it was a lost cause. "I just want to thank everybody for 19 wonderful years," he said, his voice breaking.

Then he started to cry. The same combative man who had defied the National Collegiate Athletic Association and, at times, ignored its rules, who had fought openly and bitterly with who of the UNLV hierarchy, and who has vowed to take legal action if his rescinded resignation was not honored... was overcome with emotion.

He tried to speak once more. Again he failed. "I can't talk," he said, walking away from the microphone.

The crowd spoke for him. "Keep Tark! Keep Tark!" it chanted. Tarkanian will eventually leave UNLV — and it is only a question of when he cleans out his office — as the all-time winningest coach by percentage (83.7 percent) in the history of Division I basketball. He took the Runnin' Rebels to 12 NCAA tournaments and four semifinals. A national championship won in 1990 remains his most cherished accomplishment.

As for this season, the sixth-ranked Rebels, despite the many distractions, finished at 26-2 overall and 18-0 in the Big West Conference. Barring a successful legal challenge, the team will remain ineligible for postseason play because of NCAA sanctions.

But Tarkanian's 24-year career, 19 of which were spent at UNLV, will also be known for its controversies. His legacy included high drama, as well as appearances in high court. Tarkanian, it seemed, was always battling something or somebody — the NCAA, UNLV's president, Robert Maxson, its regents, other coaches, the legal system.

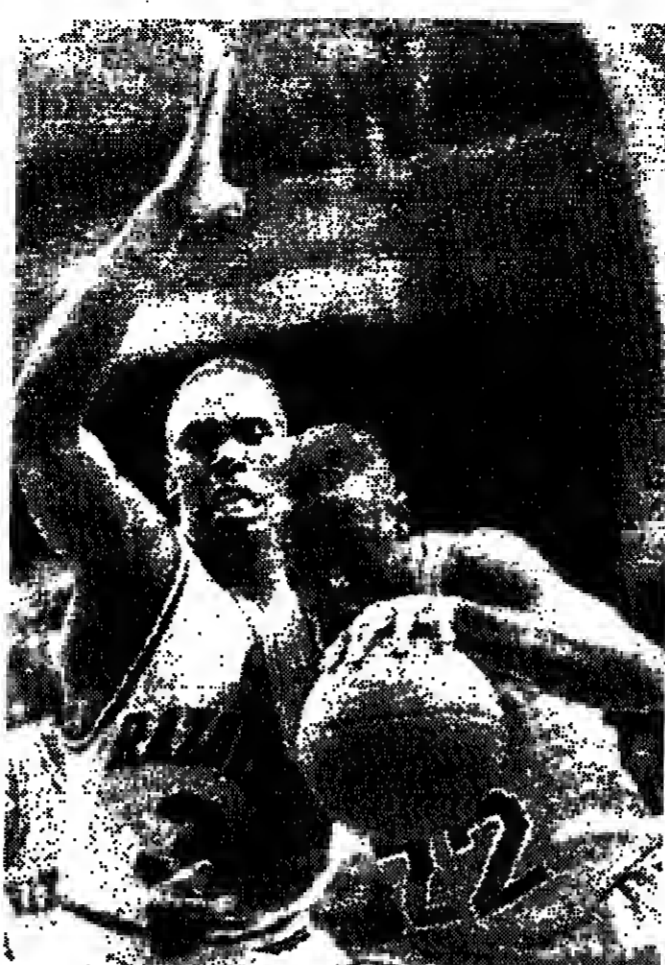
In keeping with tradition, Tarkanian's final few days as coach were no different. On Monday, he called for an independent investigation into the basketball program, a suggestion quickly dismissed by Maxson.

It did not stop there. Whenever questioned about his future plans, a playful Tarkanian said, "I might go to Harvard or Yale, I'm not sure."

He was equally evasive during his boosters' luncheon on Tuesday at the Thomas & Mack Center, a weekly affair that attracted an overflow crowd of 350, many of whom wore T-shirts that read, "Keep Tark. Fire Maxson."

For \$6.50 each, the faithful were treated to an Armenian menu and the chance to hear Tarkanian deliver a handful of one-liners, all of which were directed at Maxson; the university's counsel, Brad Bookie; the former athletic director, Dennis Finrock; or the NCAA.

"Where's Bookie and Finrock?" a booster shouted. "Bookie's probably too busy videotaping," said Tarkanian of the UNLV administrator who last year ordered a camera to be secretly



Roosevelt Wallace of Arkansas chopped off Clarence Cessar's path to the basket, then LSU was cut short in overtime, 106-92.

installed in the air-conditioning duct of the Rebels' practice facility. "And Finrock's probably over at the office [of the Las Vegas Review-Journal] with more news."

At game time, along the court-side called "Gucci Row" where UNLV's most ardent and wealthy supporters sit, nearly everyone wore black T-shirts with silver "TARK" lettering on the front and Tarkanian's old jersey number, 2, on the back. Two of the women started crying as soon as Tarkanian made his first appearance at 6:59. Such was the level of emotion.

The game itself was an annoyance more than anything, a preface to the real spectacle. For most of the contest, Tarkanian did little more than slouch near the scorer's table, staring glumly as the Rebels finally took control in the final minutes. With five seconds left, he allowed himself another smile and then hugged each UNLV player. Minutes later, after the house lights were dimmed once more.

Tarkanian sat quietly as a highlight video was shown on two huge screens suspended from the rafters. Later, he was presented with gifts galore, including Tuesday night's game towel in a glass case, a replica of UNLV's 1990 national championship banner and four silver-plated UNLV season tickets, to be at his disposal forever.

What meant the most, he said, was the applause, the affection. If he was moved by "Ax-Max(son)" signs in the crowd or the occasional chants of, "Keep Tark, fire Maxson," he did not acknowledge it.

So the Tarkanian era — at least, according to the UNLV administration — is complete. No more Shark Tank. No more shark mascot. And it hopes, no more controversies.

Before leaving the arena, the most controversial coach of them all paused long enough to join a few friends for a champagne toast. For Jerry Tarkanian, the hubbly never tasted so bittersweet.

## Ohio State Gives Lesson To Michigan

*The Associated Press*

It took just 31 seconds for Michigan to show that the Wolverines can still look like just a bunch of 19-year-olds.

The 18th-ranked Wolverines played fast and loose with the ball three consecutive times in the second half, and fifth-ranked Ohio State converted the turnovers into three baskets during a 10-0 run that led to a 77-66 Big Ten victory Tuesday night in Columbus, Ohio.

"I'll tell you, you'd better beat Michigan right now because they're going to be a great team," said the Ohio State coach, Randy Ayers. "The scary part is they had three or four freshmen on the floor the whole night and still competed hard."

With the Wolverines leading by 57-52 with 6:50 to play, they fell apart. Then, after Ohio State's 10-0 run, Michigan pulled to within 64-61 with 3:57 left. But Chris Jent added the finishing touch with a 3-pointer that put the Buckeyes out of reach.

"The turning points were the three steals and Chris' 3-pointer," said Jim Jackson, who had 25 points, 13 rebounds and six assists.

The victory moved Ohio State (20-5, 12-3) within a half-game of first-place Indiana. Chris Webber led Michigan (17-8, 8-7) with 17 points and 12 rebounds.

No. 7 Arkansas 106, No. 23 LSU 92: Lee Mayberry made a school-record nine 3-pointers and got a career-high 35 points as Arkansas (23-6, 12-3) rallied from a 15-point halftime deficit to win a Southeastern Conference game in overtime in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Mayberry, who scored 23 points in the second half, with a 3-pointer that tied it at 87 with 1:19 left sending the game into overtime. His two straight baskets in overtime made it a 93-87 lead. Todd Day added 27 points, 19 in the second half, as the Razorbacks took a one-game lead over LSU in the SEC West.

## SIDELINES

### Evans and Biondi Gain U.S. Team

INDIANAPOLIS (WP) — Janet Evans and Matt Biondi, the two best known swimmers now competing in the United States, have qualified for another Olympic team.

Evans, who failed to make the team in both the 400-meter individual medley and the 200-meter freestyle, won the 400-meter freestyle Tuesday night in 4 minutes, 9.47 seconds. That was well off her world record of 4:03.85, set at the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul.

Biondi, a veteran of both the 1984 and 1988 Olympics who had finished a dismal sixth in the 100-meter butterfly, won the 100-meter freestyle in 49.31, slower than both his morning qualifying time of 49.17 and his world record of 48.42, set at the 1988 U.S. Olympic trials.

### America 3 Again Defeats Conner

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Bill Koch's America 3 continued its dominance of Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes by winning the opening race of Round 3 of the America's Cup defender selection series by 1 minute, 11 seconds.

America 3, sailing in 10- to 14-knot winds, rounded the 20.03-nautical-mile (32.23-kilometer) Pacific Ocean course in 2 hours, 16 minutes, 15 seconds. That was the fastest time yet, even though helmsman Buddy Melges said a winch shaft broke on the fourth leg, allowing Conner to close to 17 seconds. New Zealand had held the fastest time at 2:17:46.

### NHL Players Vote Strike Mandate

NEW YORK (AP) — National Hockey League players are getting ready for a possible strike, though both sides hope a new collective bargaining agreement can be reached before a walkout.

Players on at least 11 teams have voted unanimously to give the head of the NHL Players Association, Bob Goodenow, a strike mandate to take into meetings with league governors next Monday and Tuesday in New York. The other teams were to vote later this week.

### Alpine and Nordic Races Changed

BERNHOFEN, Switzerland (Reuters) — Because skiers coming from races in North America might face transportation problems, the traditional season-ending parallel slalom, which counts only for Nations' Cup points, have been scrapped from the World Cup Finals in Crans-Montana, Switzerland, this month, the International Ski Federation said Wednesday.

FIS said the first of the last four World Cup races would now take place March 19, a day later than planned. The revised schedule: March 19, women's super-giant slalom; March 20, men's giant slalom; March 21, women's giant slalom; March 22, men's slalom.

A World Cup Nordic ski jump and a combined event scheduled for Falun, Sweden, this weekend will be held in Trondheim because of a lack of snow, organizers said Wednesday. The men's and women's skiing relays and individual events will be held in Funsdalen, Sweden.

### The Big Apple Bites on Grand Prix

NEW YORK (NYT) — Despite complaints over tobacco advertising and a lack of support by community leaders, New York City has granted approval to the Marlboro Grand Prix of New York, an annual auto race that will start rattling the financial district's windowpanes in June 1993.

The Franchise and Concession Review Committee voted Tuesday to approve a 10-year agreement for a race over a 1.3-mile track using streets around the World Trade Center. The first race, with most of the same cars and drivers from the Indianapolis 500, is set for June 27, 1993.

### For the Record

Australia's first rugby union match against South Africa in 21 years will be played Aug. 22 in Cape Town, Australian officials said Wednesday. (AFP) Lella Lombardi, 49, the only woman driver to win a point in a Formula One race, has died in Milan of liver cancer. Lombardi, who drove 12 times for Brabham and March in 1975 and 1976, was sixth in the 1975 Spanish Grand Prix, shortened by a crash that killed five persons. (Reuters)

## 5 Players at Bryant Linked To College Gambling Ring

*The Associated Press*

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Bryant College has kicked one player off its basketball team and suspended four others following allegations they were involved in a college-centered gambling ring.

The college also announced Tuesday the creation of a six-member task force to study the problem of student gambling.

State police said last week the five players had bet on college sports, and other players allegedly collected debts for the ring. Captain Brian Andrews of the state police said the five had wagered as much as \$54,000.

Andrews said two of the five suspected of involvement at Bryant were Christopher (C.J.) Simmons, a senior from Wall, New Jersey, and David Burrows, a sophomore from Milton, New Hampshire. He would not name the other three.

William E. Trueheart, president of Bryant, refused to identify any of the five allegedly involved.

Bryant, a business college with about 3,000 full-time students, is an NCAA Division II school. It was 3-24 this season, 2-16 in the Northeast 10 Athletic Conference.

Trueheart confirmed that the college had expelled a student accused of masterminding the college-based gambling ring that allegedly operated at Bryant, the University of Rhode Island and other colleges that police have not identified.

Bryant senior Matthew Zimmerman, 21, of Providence was arrested last week on charges of extortion, bookmaking, possession of marijuana, racketeering, conspiracy and organized criminal gambling.

The police said that Zimmerman's roommate, Dennis J. Millette Jr., 27, of Providence, also was charged and that they believe student Raymond Damaso, 22, of Narragansett, who was arrested last week, was connected to Zimmerman.

Rhode Island has said it will conduct two investigations; one into whether athletes or coaches were involved in the ring and another into illegal gambling in dormitories. University officials said they expect the investigations to take up to two months.

## BOOKS

### DEBATING PC: The Controversy Over Political Correctness on College Campuses

Edited by Paul Berman. 338 pages. \$3, paper. Laurel/Dell, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

SHOULD a college student be punished for using language offensive to minorities, women or homosexuals? Is Tolstoy a great artist who speaks to the world, or a DWEM (dead, white European male), representative of a Eurocentric cultural bias? Is democratic pluralism still a viable social ideal, or has American culture become a fragmented collection of small warring groups?

These are the sorts of questions raised by the acrimonious new debate over "political correctness."

On one side are the radicals, who argue that traditional courses at American universities have been unjustly dominated by the culture of white males. They want the achievements of women, blacks and other minorities better represented in the curriculum, and some also argue for speech codes to protect members of such groups from verbal abuse.

On the other side are the traditionalists, who argue that the radicals have subordinated the teaching of the humanities to political imperatives, substituting ethnic cheerleading for objective standards of excellence.

The scholar and cultural critic Paul Berman has assembled a collection of 21 provocative statements on the subject, selected from popular, academic, intellectual and political journals, and the spectrum of opinion is wide.

As Berman notes in his introduction, the roots of the PC debate go back to the 1960s, with the advent of radical intellectual theories in France and radical political movements in America.

Clearly some of the thinkers in this volume, on both sides of the PC debate, have interesting and important observations to make.

The critic Irving Howe suggests there is "something grossly patronizing in the notion that while diverse literary studies are appropriate for middle-class white students, something else, racially determined, is required for the minorities." Henry Louis Gates Jr., the W. E. B. Du Bois professor of the humanities at Harvard, says academic critics must not confuse triumphs won for "the marginalized and demonized" in the classroom with actual changes in the outside world.

The poet Katha Pollitt observes that academics on both sides of the debate regard reading as "medicinal"; they share "the anti-pornographer's belief that there is a simple, one-to-one correlation between books and behavior."

Nat Hentoff's report on the curtailment of free speech on college campuses is intelligent, impassioned and chilling. The philosopher John Searle points out that while the dominant American tradi-

tion remains the European tradition — the United States is, after all, a product of the European Enlightenment — "you do not understand your own tradition if you do not see it in relation to others."

Other writers, however, get carried away on the subject of political correctness, resorting to hyperbole and ideological posturing. Even their language grows inflated and inflammatory.

Dinesh D'Souza, the author of "Illiberal Education," has called radical academics "Visigoths in Tweed," while Mary Louise Pratt, a professor of comparative literature at Stanford, is quoted referring to Allan Bloom, William Bennett and Saul Bellow, three well-known traditionalists, as "the Killer B's."

Most disturbing in this volume are a few essays by radicals who shamelessly put their own ideological concerns before the basic principles of democratic freedom and liberal education. Stanley Fish, a professor of English and law at Duke University, goes so far as to attack the First Amendment. "Speech, in short, is never and could not be an independent value," he writes, "but is always asserted against a background of some assumed conception of the good to which it must yield in the event of conflict."

Such statements can only leave the reader with the conviction that some of the traditionalists' fears about political correctness are very real.

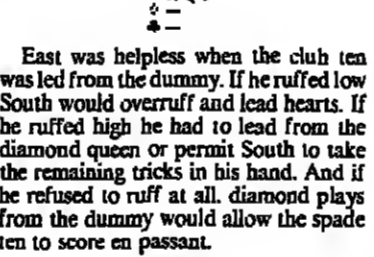
Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagrammed deal is from the Cap Gemini Pandata played in January 1991. Two of the players succeeded in threading their way through a minefield, playing in four spades. A heart was led to the ace and a club was returned. West took the king with the ace and returned the suit, so that South ruffed East's queen.

South led a trump, collecting the king with the ace, and cashed the queen. Playing another trump at this point would be an error, and South correctly cashed one club winner, throwing a diamond, and played the diamond ace. A diamond ruff and a heart ruff left this ending:



East was helpless when the club ten was led from the dummy. If he ruffed low South would overruff and lead hearts. If he ruffed high he had to lead from the diamond queen or permit South to take the remaining tricks in his hand. And if he refused to ruff at all, diamond plays from the dummy would allow the spade ten to score on passant.



North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♣, South 1♠, North 2♣, South 2♠, North 3♣, South 3♠, North 4♣, South 4♠, North 5♣, South 5♠, North 6♣, South 6♠, North 7♣, South 7♠.

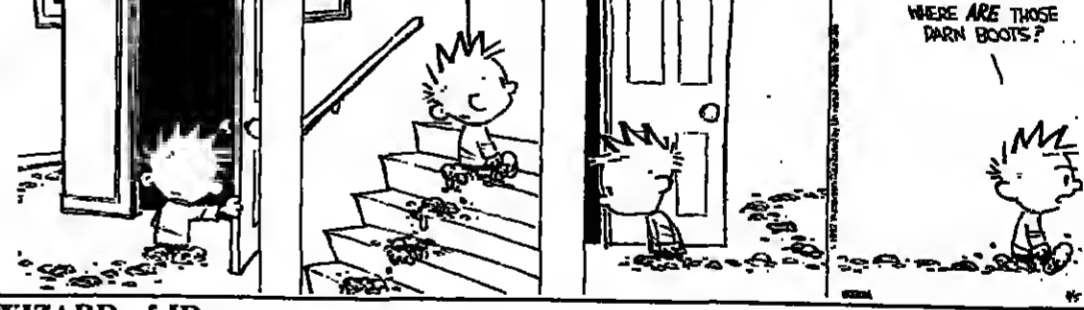
## PEANUTS



## BEEBLE BAILEY



## CALVIN AND HOBBS



## WIZARD of ID



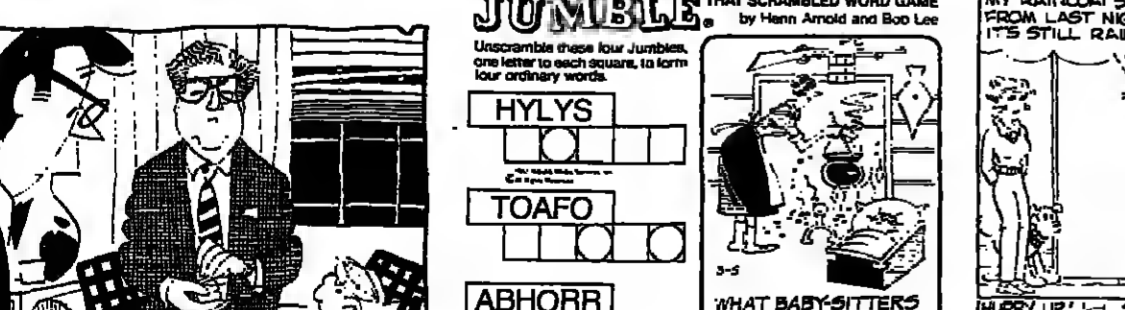
## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## BLONDIE



Yesterday's Jumble: YIELD GLORY TINKLE UNHOLY Answer: A bachelor is a man who can go having anytime UNTIL HE GETS 'HOOKED'

SPORTS

India's Prabhakar Numbs Pakistanis In World Cricket

SEVEN was built on a solid innings of 46 from a rookie opener, Ajay Jadeja, followed by teenager Sachin Tendulkar. Tendulkar hit an unbeaten 54 in 62 deliveries, earning him the man-of-the-match award, and was well supported by a rousing 35 in 26 deliveries from Kapil Dev.

Imran, playing in pain from his strained right shoulder, set the bowling example, conceding 25 from eight overs while Asif Javed took two for 28 from eight overs. The first World Cup meeting between the traditional foes was marked by loud but good-natured support from the crowd and a moment of unpleasantness on the pitch.



Ajay Jadeja, India's new opener, built a solid innings of 46 despite some ups and downs.

Red Star and Barcelona Win in Champions' Cup

Two second half goals by Darko Pančev kept Red Star Belgrade on course to defend its European Club Champions' Cup soccer title Wednesday night with a 2-0 victory over Greek club Panathinaikos in Athens.

Red Star, which beat the French club Olympique Marseille in last season's final, posted its second victory against one defeat in the round-robin league structure, being used this season for the first time.

After intimidating the local offense with rough play early on, a tight Dutch defense had little trouble keeping Ghent at bay. The Belgians got only one shot on goal in the first half.

Defeats Conner

Amatrice continued its dominance by winning the opening race of the 1992 world championship of women's freestyle wrestling in Seoul.

Strike Mandate

League players are going to strike Monday and Tuesday in the U.S. Soccer Federation.

Races Changed

Because skiers are going to strike Monday and Tuesday in the U.S. Soccer Federation.

es on Grand Prix

Compliments over tobacco advertising in New York City has prompted the city to ban such ads.

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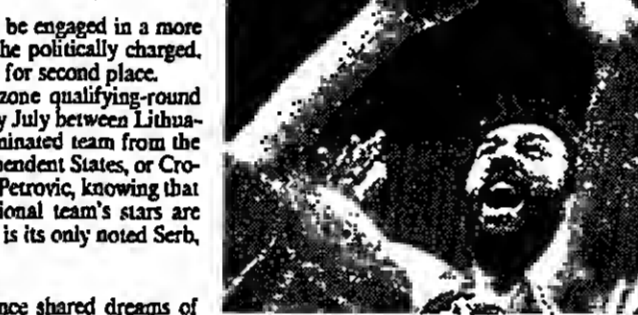
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A Wary Reunion in L.A.

NEW YORK — There would be no tearful reunion between Drazen Petrovic and Vlade Divac Wednesday night at the Forum in Inglewood, California. No cheek-kissing at mid-court, no hugging between old friends, no post-game dinner to catch up.

Europe, meanwhile, will be engaged in a more fascinating struggle — the politically charged, potentially violent, fight for second place. Imagining a European-zone qualifying round game in late June or early July between Lithuania and the Russian-dominated team from the Commonwealth of Independent States, or Croatia against Yugoslavia, Petrovic, knowing that most of the former national team's stars are Croatian and that Divac is its only noted Serb, said he could not wait.



Vlade Divac, snubbed since Rome.

unified competition for the Yugoslav nationals. Amid the on-court celebration, according to Petrovic, a Croatian flag came out of the stands and was soon draped along the eight Croatian players on the team. "Vlade took the flag and went like this," said Petrovic, in a motion of slapping an imaginary flag to the ground.

Major League Owners Meet To Discuss Sale of Mariners

ROSEMONT, Ill. — After 24 months of informal debate, the owners of the major league baseball team finally began formal consideration Wednesday of the Japanese-led offer to buy the Seattle Mariners.

debate will be overshadowed by discussion of the offer to buy the Mariners offer, which consists of \$100 million for the franchise and \$25 million to operate the club.

Fred Kuhlmann of the Cardinals, chairman of the membership committee, said it has all the data necessary to consider the offer.

SCOREBOARD

Table with NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division columns.

Major College Scores

Table with various college basketball scores including Duke vs Georgetown, Michigan vs Duke, etc.

NHL Standings

Table with NHL Standings, Wales Conference, Campbell Conference, and Smythe Divisions columns.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Table with Baseball, Basketball, and Soccer results for Tuesday.

BASEBALL

Table with Baseball results including Baltimore Orioles vs Boston Red Sox, etc.

BASKETBALL

Table with Basketball results including Detroit Pistons vs Chicago Bulls, etc.

SOCCER

Table with Soccer results including Red Star vs Panathinaikos, etc.

Selling to Nintendo Bothers Many in U.S.

NEW YORK — The proposed purchase of the Seattle Mariners by Nintendo Co. of Japan is disconcerting to a majority of Americans, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect service, featuring the slogan 'Feeling Misunderstood?' and 'AT&T USADirect Service makes it easy to call home.' Includes a grid of international phone numbers.

ART BUCHWALD

Guns Along the Potomac

WASHINGTON — The president and his wife live only four blocks from the battlefields of Washington's own Desert Storm. Sometimes when I pass the White House late at night, I wonder what he and Barbara talk about when they hear the gunfire outside.



"George, what's that?" "It's just some street gangs shooting at each other with 9mm Glock and Uzis. Go to sleep. If you've heard one gun, you've heard them all."

"The reason I can get an arms reduction treaty with the Russians is that they don't have a National Rifle Association in deal with. I do. If Yeltsin had the NRA on his back they wouldn't let him destroy a single MIRV in Siberia."

"Don't the NRA leaders in Washington hear the guns being fired at night?" "No. Most of their lobbyists live in Virginia. Now say your prayers and go back to sleep."

"George, how did the gangs get their guns?" "Not legally, I'll tell you that. I've made it perfectly clear that if someone without a driver's license buys a gun, our government will do in them what we did to Saddam Hussein."

"I don't understand why they sell automatic pistols and handguns in the first place. They cer-

The Mean Street Of Ann Petry

By David Streitfeld

OLD SAYBROOK, Connecticut — Peter Lane had a fancy mustache that was twisted at the ends, a new wife and a license to practice pharmacy. Ninety years ago he came to this pretty resort town and opened his own drugstore. It sounds simple enough, but Peter Lane was black.

A couple of weeks later, a little old man came into the shop. "They don't want a black pharmacist here," he announced, except of course the word he used wasn't "black." If Lane didn't leave within 24 hours, they were going to run him out of town.

Lane thought about this for a moment, maybe even rubbed his fingers against that lavish mustache, and finally said: "I don't know who they are, but you tell them that any night they think they can run me out of town, they can try. Maybe they can. But tell them I'll be back, and I'll bring my father."

Her novel of Harlem life has the steamroller inevitability of a classical tragedy.

and my eight brothers and my grandfather and my great-grandfather with me." And Peter Lane leaned close and said: "You tell them that we come from Madagascar, and we're stranglers, and this town will never be the same."

One of the mysteries of "The Street" is how the 83-year-old Petry, who has led such a relatively charmed existence — much more isolated from racism and sexism than most black women of her generation — produced a book so full of fury.

She gives one of her frequent laughs. "I have been blessed or cursed," she says, "with a tremendous amount of imagination." All she needed was a spark to kindle the flame.

It began with the children. After Ann Lane and George Petry were married in 1938, they moved to New York. Ann was the manager of a restaurant, George a reporter and hopeful short-story writer. For a time she also worked at a Harlem elementary school that was crowded with latchkey kids.

She recalls one child in particular, "a little boy who said he lived with a lady — he didn't even know what her name was. This to me came as a shock; an absolute shock. Even though I had been living near Harlem, I don't think you're ever aware of children or what happens to them unless you've been put in a situation like that."

Bub is one of those kids. He might have a chance to make it, but he gets trapped in his mother's tragic flaw. Lottie, unfortunately, is beautiful, and she pays the price.

Says Boots Smith, the bandleader who toys with her about a job as a singer: "All you got to do from now is just be nice to me, baby." The oily singing-school instructor with "skin the color of the underside of a fish," the creepy funder who sneaks into her apartment to snoop her clothes.



Ann Petry, author of "The Street," first published in 1946.

weekly, editor of the women's pages and general news reporter for another, covering three-alarm fires and political rallies "and reporting on murders and all other forms of sudden death." This was a woman who could handle anyone or anything.

Both Ann and her sister Helen came along after several years of trying and one child who died in infancy, so their parents cherished them. The same thing happened with the Petrys' own child.

maybe was something that people who had grown up in Harlem couldn't do." Petry is a little stooped, but otherwise bears her age lightly as she bustles around, making fresh coffee, offering up some of George's homemade rye bread. She's irritated that the photograph on the new edition of "The Street" shows her using a cane. That, she asserts, was just a prop the photographer asked her to hold, not something she is so infirm as to actually need.

It's been a long time between books. Her third and last novel for adults, "The Narrows" — a complex tale of interracial love that is considered by a few critics to be even better than "The Street" — came out in 1953. Since then her output has been sparse: a collection of stories, plus several children's titles. She says she's still writing. Ironically, the Harlem depicted in the novel is almost benign when set against the current situation. "You have this whole drug thing now, with crack," says Petry. "You have this business of lack of housing. That hasn't decreased, it's increased. Then there's the murder rate, the infant mortality rate. Everything is worse."

New York City Plugs Its Arts

NEW YORK — "New York Celebrates the Arts," an international campaign to promote New York City's cultural life around the world and attract tourists, has been announced by the New York International Festival of the Arts.

campaign would last through the end of next February. He predicted that the campaign would generate at least \$600 million from those who visit what he called the "extraordinary range of cultural and arts activities" around the city.

The campaign's booklet, called "America, New York, the New World of the Arts," draws attention to more than 150 performances, exhibitions, special events and attractions, ranging from the New York Shakespeare Festival in Central Park to a coral reef display at the New York Aquarium.

PEOPLE

Bacall's Famous Line Is No Longer Needed

The first line Lauren Bacall uttered in her first movie, "To Have and Have Not," was, "Have you got a match?" "It was very effective; it made an impression at the time," Bacall said, even as she tried to make a different kind of impression at a conference in New York promoting an anti-smoking device.

The Richard Tucker Music Foundation has given its top award for 1992 to the soprano Deborah Voigt, 31, a native of Fullerton, California. The honor includes a \$30,000 cash award, the largest individual stipend for voice. It is named for the American tenor Richard Tucker, who died in 1975.

A British Broadcasting Corp. program left an unfair impression that NBC's Arthur Kent saw himself as a heroic "Rambo" figure during the Gulf War, the Broadcasting Complaints Commission said in London. It upheld part of a complaint by the Rome-based correspondent, about an edition of "The Late Show" that explored media issues arising from the war. The commission said it "unfairly diminished his reputation as a serious foreign correspondent."

Diana, Princess of Wales, saluted 12 of Europe's bravest children on Wednesday, among them a 13-year-old Spanish girl whose legs were blown off by a bomb. The wife of Prince Charles presented the first Children of Europe awards at a luncheon in London. Diana heard how Irene Villa from Madrid "never lost her smile" despite losing both legs to a bomb planted by Basque separatists in Madrid. Another award went to Luca Ottavi, 17, of Italy, a student who suffered severe chest wounds when he aided a woman being attacked by two muggers, one armed with a knife.

One of Lyndon B. Johnson's favorite hats was auctioned for \$10,000 at a Washington dinner to mark Texas Independence Day and raise money for scholarships. Lynda Johnson Robb, the former U.S. president's older daughter and wife of Senator Charles Robb, Democrat of Virginia, brought the gray felt cowboy hat. Nolasco Hill of Dallas shelled out the \$10,000.

At Your Service Around the Globe

The AT&T TRAVELER'S GUIDE

AT&T USADirect Service

AT&T USADirect Service can get you home in seconds. Just dial the access number of the country you're in. You'll be connected to AT&T in the United States.

Table with columns for Country, Access Number, and International Number. Includes entries for Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

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AT&T Teleplan Plus member hotels include all Marriott Hotels worldwide; all Choice Hotels International; all Sheraton Hotels in Scandinavia; all InterEurope Hotels in Europe; Albergo Internazionale and Hotel Trevi, Rome; Hotel Terminus, Naples; Best Western City Hotel, Genoa; Perusi e le Villa Residence, Perugia; Hotel San Pietro di Positano, Positano; all Holiday Inn Asia-Pacific Hotels; Westin Tai Ping Yang Hotel, Shanghai; Hotel Oberoi, New Delhi; and Hotel Victoria, Hong Kong.

At Your Service Around the Globe

Even when you're far from home, AT&T is closer than you think. AT&T USADirect Service is simple. Whether you use your AT&T Calling Card or call collect, all you have to do is dial a brief USADirect access number and you will reach an English-speaking AT&T Operator in the United States who will place your call for you.

AT&T USADirect Service also offers several special features. AT&T Message Service allows you to record a one-minute message in your own voice and have it delivered to more than 170 countries, including the United States, on the date and time you specify.

Other features offered by USADirect include Sequential Calling, which allows you to make up to 10 consecutive calls without redialing the access number; AT&T Language Line Services, which put the skills of a professional interpreter at your disposal 24 hours a day, seven days a week; and AT&T Enhanced FAX service for sending and receiving faxes.

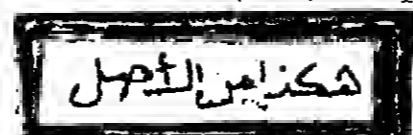
CITY FILES

Paris Country and city codes: 33 1. Emergency: 1. Medical assistance: The American Hospital of Paris, 63 Blvd. Victor-Hugo, Neuilly-sur-Seine. Tel.: 47 47 53 00. U.S. Embassy: 43 96 12 02. Tourism Office: 47 24 61 72. American Chamber of Commerce: 47 23 80 96. Paris Chamber of Commerce: 45 08 35 00. Customs: For those people living within the European Community, the minimum purchase qualifying for tax-free treatment is 2,400 francs. For outside residents it is 1,200 francs. Currency: \$1 equals 6.55 French francs.

Neighborhoods: The Seine divides the city into its northern and southern halves. In the middle is the Ile de la Cité with the cathedral of Notre Dame. The Left Bank is home to the Latin Quarter, the Sorbonne, the National Assembly, the Senate and the Eiffel Tower. The Right Bank features the main shopping and business areas, including the Arc de Triomphe, the Champs-Élysées, the Place de la Concorde, the Louvre and the Pompidou Center. La Défense, at the city's western limit, is a new business district that is home to many multinational companies.

CALENDAR PARIS MARCH 16-25: Ready-to-Wear Fashion Shows. Cour Carrée du Louvre. Tel.: 42 66 64 44. UNTIL MARCH 22: "Alberto Giacometti," a retrospective of 300 sculptures, paintings and drawings. Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris. Tel.: 47 23 61 27. SEVILLE APRIL 12-20: Semana Santa, the traditional Holy Week festival. Tel.: 422 1404. SEVILLE APRIL 20 - OCTOBER 12: Expo '92. Tel.: 448 1992. PARIS APRIL 29 - MAY 10: Paris International Fair. Tel.: 49 09 60 00. PARIS UNTIL JUNE 1: "Toulouse-Lautrec," with 70 paintings by the artist and 100 drawings, lithographs and posters. Grand Palais. Tel.: 44 13 17 17.

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Vertical advertisement for 'The Rush' and 'Drug Prof' with various text and graphics.